

# Labour threat to tighten up City mergers

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Labour Party has finalized its plans for a sweeping package of legislative reforms on mergers and monopolies designed to impose strict controls on the rash of takeovers in the City. They would have a profound effect on company takeovers and on the stock market value of companies deeply involved in the merger business.

The plans, to be announced shortly, have five main elements.

- Companies bidding for others and seeking to take them over would be forced to give prior notification of their bids to the Office of Fair Trading.
- During the period which followed, probably of 30 days, it would be open for the employees of the target company and other interested parties to make representations. The bidding company would be forced to say in some detail what its plans were for the existing workforce.
- The so-called "Tebbit formula" whereby competition is virtually the only criterion to be considered by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry in deciding whether to refer a bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission would be abolished.

A Labour Industry Sec-

retary would have to consider other questions such as the public interest, the effect on employment and the maintenance of strategic industries.

● A Labour Secretary of State would announce new guidelines for referrals to the MMC which would ensure that reference of bids for companies in certain sectors of the economy would be almost automatic.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has blocked rival bids from Tate & Lyle and Gruppo Ferruzzi of Italy for control of British Sugar.

Ferruzzi is likely to reduce its stake in S&W Berisford, British Sugar's parent. Page 19

maic. Those who include defence contractors, newspapers and all high technology companies.

● The Office of Fair Trading, during the period of notification, or the mergers commission, after a bid had been referred, would be given the power to secure undertakings from the bidding company.

They could, for example, insist on the appointment of a particular chairman or board members to the merged company as a condition of approval.

● The commission would be given new powers to monitor a merger after the bid had gone through. Where undertakings had been given (as, for example, when Guinness indicated it would appoint Sir Thomas Risk, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, to the board of the merged company after the takeover of Distillers and then failed later to honour its promise) the commission and the Government would be able to discipline the company if it failed to keep to its undertakings.

That could be done by taking action to block price rises and in the case of severe breaches of conditions the commission would be able to recommend to the Government the breaking-up of the merger and the reversion of the company into its separate parts.

The new plans were considered by Labour's industry policy committee this week and are expected to be announced soon by Mr Robin Cook, the party's chief spokesman on trade.

Labour is also believed to be considering further plans to protect company pension funds from take-over "predators".

Labour spokesmen have made it clear that the party is not opposed to all mergers but believes that takeover activity has got out of hand. It wants to encourage a sharp decline in the number of mergers.

Labour planners wish to alter the burden of proof so that bidders have to demonstrate that industrial or consumer gains will result from any proposed merger. They also want to extend the rights of the workforces involved both to be informed and to be consulted about what is proposed.

The mergers and monopolies plans form part of a wider industrial policy in which the emphasis is placed on tackling unemployment.

The new policy, now being polished into its final form by Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's campaign co-ordinator and spokesman on Treasury affairs, is expected to be launched by Mr Neil Kinnock on March 11, shortly before the Budget.

## Two women candidates with their eyes on Westminster



Mrs Deirdre Wood (left), and Mrs Rosie Barnes yesterday during the final hours of the Greenwich by-election campaign.

## Alliance senses a famous victory

By Richard Evans  
Political Correspondent

Voters in Greenwich go to the polls today after the dirtiest by-election campaign this Parliament with the Alliance confident of a victory which could dramatically upset the Prime Minister's general election plans.

Less than seven weeks after a poll put Labour 35 percentage points in the lead, all the signs pointed last night to a photo finish in a seat the party has held for 50 years. Mrs Rosie Barnes, the SDP candidate, and the Alliance camp are genuinely confident.

Defeat for Mrs Deirdre Wood, the hard left Labour candidate, would spell disaster for Mr Neil Kinnock's hopes of getting into Downing Street and, although Mrs Wood continued to predict yesterday that she would win the seat, Labour officials used the eve-of-poll press conference to rehearse a "million reasons" for defeat.

Mr Frank Dobson, the affable Labour MP for Holborn and St Pancras who has been Mrs Wood's "minder" throughout the campaign, said: "We have been faced with one of the nastiest, most personalized, horrible attacks on any candidate ever in any by-election, aided and abetted particularly by the SDP."

The Conservative camp admits privately it is doomed and yesterday Mr John Amcliffe, the party's young candidate and Mr David Mellor, the junior Home Office minister, concentrated their attack on the Alliance, presumably in the hope of persuading Tory voters tempted to vote SDP to remain loyal and so allow Labour to win. Tactical voting by the anti-Labour electors will, more than anything else, determine who is returned.

Mr Mellor said previous Alliance by-election victories had sunk into oblivion since leaving the Commons: in Greenwich, the Alliance had fought a "candyfloss" campaign. That, he prompted Mrs Barnes to provide the quote of the by-election. "I don't dissolve if licked," she said.

While Alliance strategists now privately believe they are coasting towards victory, Mrs Barnes was more reserved. Asked by how much she would win the seat, she answered: "Enough."

The four NEC members who voted in favour of continuing the ban were three MPs, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Mr Dennis Skinner and Miss Joan Maynard, and Miss Linda Douglas, the representative of the Young Socialists.

General election: G. Barnett (Lab) 18,000; A. H. 8,785; D. H. 1,200; P. 250; R. 1,000; S. 1,000; T. 1,000; U. 1,000; V. 1,000; W. 1,000; X. 1,000; Y. 1,000; Z. 1,000.

● William Hills, the bookmakers, made Mrs Rosie Barnes the odds-on favourite to win the Greenwich by-election last night after taking more than £8,000 in bets.

## INSIDE Reagan 'knew' of Iran arms

The Tower Commission report, to be released today, has concluded that President Reagan was far from being kept in ignorance of the Iran deals, was briefed on them regularly. According to an official who has seen the report, Mr Reagan's participation in the discussions was minimal. Saving Reagan, page 12

## TIMES BUSINESS UK recovery

Industrial recovery has spread to all parts of the country and manufacturing output will rise by 4 per cent this year, two new reports say. Page 19

## TIMES SPORT Wigan 'win'

Mr James Anderson, the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, intervened to ensure that Wigan Athletic could go ahead with their FA Cup quarter-final at home to Leeds United. Page 40

## Beating bias

The battle to combat anti-industrial attitudes will be won only by continuing action, particularly by industry itself, says Diana McMahon, of Industry Matters, in an introduction to today's eight-page General Appointments section. Pages 26 to 33

## Portfolio Gold

● The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £8,000 - double the usual amount because there was no winner on Tuesday - was won yesterday by Mrs L. Walters of Stevington, Bedfordshire. Details, page 3. ● Portfolio list, page 23.

## INDEX

Home News	2-5
Overseas	6-7
Business	19-24
Sport	35-38, 40
Appointments	26-33
Arts	17
Births, deaths, marriages	15
Books	11
Cinema	7
City Diary	21
Court	14
Crosswords	8, 40
Diary	12
Entertainments	16
Features	8, 12
Information	24
Law Report	11
Leading articles	13
Letters	13
Night sky	14
Obituary	14
Parliament	4
Sale Room	14
Science	12
Snow Reports	38
TV & Radio	39
Weather	40

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## Radio to get new national networks

By Jonathan Miller  
Media Correspondent

A fundamental overhaul of the system of radio broadcasting, designed to create hundreds of new local radio stations and three new national commercial networks, was proposed yesterday by the Government.

The Green Paper, *Radio: Choices and Opportunities*, is seen by ministers as a potential vote winner, with particular appeal to inner city voters who are being offered the opportunity to create new stations appealing to their ethnic interests.

The consultative document called for the broad deregulation of existing commercial radio stations, reaffirmed the BBC's role as a provider of national and local radio services, and rejected the proposal of the Peacock Committee that Radios One and Two be privatized.

The proposals were welcomed by both the BBC and advocates for community radio. They received a cautious reception from the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which could lose its mandate to regulate commercial radio.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, said the Green Paper was "a framework for radio broadcasting which will take it into the twenty-first century. The opportunity will soon exist for a much greater range of services appealing to a wide and diverse range of interests."

He said implementing the recommendations would require legislation, which could be introduced early in the next Parliament.

The Government left open. Continued on page 2, col 8

## Shia mourners call for death of Syrian Army commander

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

"Death to the killers of our martyrs," they shouted at the cemetery of red mud outside Basta yesterday. "Death to Ghazi Kenaan. For whose benefit were our innocents killed?"

There were more than 7,000 Shia Muslims beneath the trees of the "martyrs' cemetery" in west Beirut, cursing the Syrians and calling for the death of the commander of the Syrian Army here.

It was an impressive, and for the Syrians, ominous, display of anger as the 23 Hezbollah militiamen killed by Syrian troops hours earlier were carried to their mass grave.

Five hours after the funeral, a car bomb exploded, only 100 yds from a Syrian Army checkpoint on the Airport Road in what appeared to be the first attack against Syrian troops since they entered west Beirut last Sunday. At least 10 people were wounded.

For the Syrians, yesterday could turn out to be the point of no return, the day on which they committed themselves to the struggle for control of west Beirut with no chance of negotiating a settlement with the militias.

The Syrians say they shot the 23 Hezbollah men when they came under gunfire at the militia headquarters in Basta. The Hezbollah condemned what they called a "savage massacre", claiming that Syrian soldiers had left the men away as prisoners and murdered them. A Muslim hospital official said later that some of the victims had been knifed to death.

## £14.5m quest launched to find Aids vaccine

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

British scientists will move to the forefront in the quest for an Aids vaccine with a £14.5-million project announced by the Government yesterday.

Leading scientists and specialists are to pool their experience in a research programme directed by the Medical Research Council.

The aim is to develop a vaccine against Aids and drugs to treat people already affected. Details were announced by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. Plans are still being drawn up but they involve researchers in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford and London.

Parliament, Page 4  
German campaign, Page 6

## Screening service for women

By Our Science Correspondent

The Government is to establish a national breast cancer screening service for women aged over 50 in an effort to reduce the toll of 15,000 deaths a year from the disease.

The programme, which is being set up within the next few months, could lead to about 1,600 to 2,000 lives being saved annually, based on results of studies in other countries.

Britain's death rate from breast cancer is the highest in Western Europe and the disease is the most common form of cancer among British women, with 24,000 new cases a year.

Neither the cause of breast cancer nor the means of preventing it is known.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, announced details of the scheme yesterday following the publication of a report by a working party chaired by Professor Sir Patrick Forrest. The group investigated the potential benefits, costs and implications of a national programme of mammography, or X-ray screening.

The cost of the project could be about £18 million a year with an initial capital cost of about £31 million.

The report says that women aged between 50 and 64 should receive priority for screening. They would be screened once every three years. Parliament, page 4

## Pope to beatify Reformation martyrs

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The leaders of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches in England moved yesterday to defuse a potential inter-church quarrel over the execution of 85 Roman Catholics at the time of the Reformation.

The Pope announced in Rome that the 85 martyrs were to be formally beatified - one step from canonization - on November 22. Their acceptance for beatification had been announced last year.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and Cardinal Basil Hume of Westminster made statements emphasizing that this move by the Pope was not meant to be contentious or divisive.

Dr Runcie said that "group loyalties die hard" but added that it was important that others should understand with sympathy the Englishmen who had remained faithful to Rome and died for it.

Cardinal Hume said yesterday: "As Roman Catholics recall and honour their 85 martyrs we shall not forget all who in those troubled times from both sides of the religious divide laid down their lives because of a total commitment to their beliefs."

Of the 85, none were women as they were less likely to receive the death sentence. The dates of the martyrdoms run from the time of Henry VIII to Charles II, when the last of them, Father Charles Meehan, sometimes called

Mahoney, was hanged, drawn and quartered for being a Roman Catholic priest, a capital offence at the time, at Ruthin in 1679.

William Pike, or Pyke, a joiner, from Moors, near Christchurch, Hampshire, was hanged, drawn and quartered, an unusual penalty for a layman, at Dorchester in 1597 "for being reconciled to the Catholic Church."

George Errington, born in Northumberland and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, was hanged, drawn and quartered for "persuading to popery" at York in 1596. He is believed to have been acting as a courier and contact man between Roman Catholics in the North of England and the continent. He had earlier been

imprisoned in the Tower of London.

Father John Sugar, a seminary priest from Wolverhampton, was hanged, drawn and quartered at Warwick in 1504 "for his priesthood."

After the ceremony in November these and the others, will be known in the Roman Catholic Church by the title "blessed."

For the beatification of martyrs, the Holy See requires documentary proof of martyrdom, and the elimination of any possibility that the candidates abandoned the Catholic faith before death, or died for motives which were partly political. It is this last criterion which has stood in the way of the beatification of Mary Queen of Scots.

## Continental Assets Trust

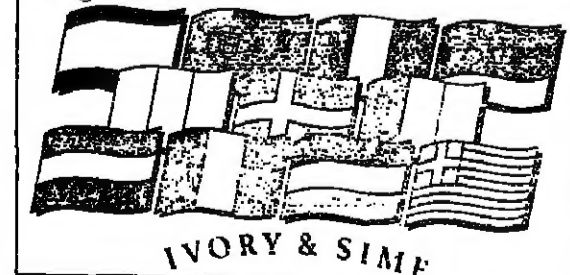
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## NEWS SUMMARY

## Abortion student still to decide

An Oxford University student at the centre of an unprecedented legal battle over the fate of her unborn baby was last night said to be staying with friends in the North while she decided whether to go ahead with an abortion.

Mr David Greene, the student's London-based solicitor, said that she had left Oxford and added: "She wants peace and quiet to reach her decision". But he said that an appointment for the abortion made for today at John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, had not been cancelled.

The father, aged 23, a postgraduate student of Magdalen College, was said to be very distressed yesterday by the prospect of the operation going ahead.

Law Report, page 24

## Singer to sue paper

Elton John last night launched a High Court libel action over allegations in *The Sun* newspaper concerning a drugs and vice scandal involving young men.

Mr Frank Presland, the singer's solicitor, said last night that Mr John would seek "enormous" damages. The newspaper claimed that "bizarre orgies" took place at a mansion.

Mr John, aged 39, of Old Windsor, Berkshire, who is in Australia recovering from a throat operation, was said to be flabbergasted by the story.

## Kent resigns

Mr Bruce Kent, vice-chairman and former general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, has submitted his resignation to Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster.

In a statement, he described his move as "retirement from the active ministry", made necessary by the strain of trying to cope with his two conflicting roles, as a Roman Catholic pastor and as a controversial campaigner for a political cause. Cardinal Hume deeply regretted Mr Kent's decision.

## Menuhin honoured

The Queen has appointed Sir Yehudi Menuhin, aged 70, a member of the Order of Merit. The honour is in the personal gift of the Queen and recognizes outstanding achievement in the arts and sciences.

The Order, founded by King Edward VII in 1902, is restricted to 24 holders at a time. Until Menuhin's appointment yesterday there were two vacancies, after the deaths of the Lord Stockton and Henry Moore, the sculptor.

Menuhin became an honorary Knight of the British Empire 22 years ago. In 1985 he adopted British citizenship, which meant he could be addressed properly as Sir Yehudi.

## Thumb is found

A Birmingham surgeon drove three miles to search for a carpenter's severed thumb before successfully carrying out a six-hour operation to sew it back on.

Mr Keith Porter (right), consultant trauma and orthopaedic surgeon at Birmingham Accident Hospital, two medical students, a policeman and a neighbour searched wood shavings and sawdust for the thumb of Mr Stephen Dillworth, aged 31, severed at his Harborne workshop. Mr Porter said: "It was like looking for a needle in a haystack".



## Police chief moves

Mr Charles McLachlan, the Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire for 10 years, is to become Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for the south of England, the Home Office announced yesterday.

Mr McLachlan, a policeman for 33 years, takes up his new appointment, which will cover nine forces, on May 5. He rose to prominence during the year-long miners' strike when he threw a police cordon around Nottinghamshire, where most pits continued working, to keep out pickets from other areas. Hundreds of arrests were made.

Mr McLachlan also made the news when his force became the first to have police vehicles carrying firearms on permanent patrol on key sections of the M1 and the A1.

## Three face TSB share charges

Three men accused of making false applications for shares in the Trustee Savings Bank last year were remanded on bail yesterday at Bow Street Magistrates' Court.

They are the first applicants to be charged after a number of police investigations into the flotation of TSB shares on the Stock Market.

Rupert Nicholas Stephenson, a self-employed consultant aged 22, of Abercrombie Street, Battersea, south-west London; Keith Samuel Springer, an insurance broker aged 25, of Cavendish Gardens, Trouville Road, Clapham, south-west London; and James Alexander Thompson-Schwab, aged 24, of Green Acres, Longtown, Carlisle, are charged with conspiring to obtain shares from Lazard Brothers by deception.

All three were remanded on unconditional bail until March 18.

The court was told that investigations were continuing and that committed proceedings were expected on April 27.

## Alan Franks at the General Synod Parliament in clerical garb

When two or three are gathered together in His name, it is one thing; but when there are 500 or 600, it is quite another.

To members of the laity the assembly hall inside Church House, Westminster, where the General Synod of the Church of England has been meeting all week, looks like a very large council chamber in a regional authority.

Except that more than 50 per cent of those present are wearing clerical collars, and at the conclusion of a long and passionate delivery by Miss Ruth Etchells, principal of St John's College, Durham, there is not applause, but silence, after which everyone stands up and begins to pray.

Today, of course, is the big one, when items 11 and 12 of the agenda, concerning the controversial report by the House of Bishops on the ordination of women to the priesthood comes up for debate.

As is now well-known, this is likely to cause a schism not so much in the composition of that other Parliament a

stone's throw away on the other side of the abbey. In a sense the synod does come across like a quasi-parliament; plenty of jaw-jaw, but with a bit of give and take.

Members sitting it out in one of the ante-rooms, listening to the debate over a dummy speaker, but on the tables before them, instead of Spectators and News Statesmen are things such as the Church House publishing catalogue and pamphlets from

● Here were the purple-vested bishops, God's front bench . . .

the South American Missionary Society. On the walls are notices directing visitors to the public gallery, all done in the rough-felt manner befitting a parish function.

Then there is the tea-and-sandwiches room downstairs, where huge queues with impeccable patience form at clefts; and hung against the marble bricks of the staircase, gigantic portraits of great churchmen, the Pitts and Gladstones of the profession, like Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury for 25 years at the beginning of the century.

The resemblances between the two bodies become alarmingly stronger on the floor itself. Take yesterday morning, for example.

Here was the Bishop of Southwark, chairman of the synod's social policy committee, rising to commend report GS 756, a thumping great study on poverty, of the kind usually produced by parliamentary select committees. Here too were the purple-vested bishops in the centre of the hall, God's front bench, nodding stoically.

And so to lunch, in a restaurant not dissimilar to the kind you find at the Palace of Westminster. Except that here you are more likely to stumble upon a Hibgood than a Howe, a Runcie than a Radice. And yet over by the wall is the Tory MP John Stokes, a member of the synod; the Conservative Party at lunch.

This morning, in what will be a packed and heated session on women priests, we shall see how the church manages to eschew the rhetoric of the State. Let us pray.

## Union launches battle to win back members

By Ronald Faux  
Employment Affairs  
Correspondent

The Transport and General Workers Union today launches a vital drive for new members.

The rally at Wembley conference centre could prove to be the most important in the union's history, aimed at staunching the losses caused by recession, unemployment and the drift-away from the trade union movement.

The growing numbers of temporary workers in the

regions, who lack any organization, are a particular target.

The union, Britain's biggest, will press home the benefits of belonging to the TGWU using a television commercial, including a speech by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader and a TGWU member, a troupe of stars, and a jingle written by the Communards pop group.

As a follow-up, all the union's 550 officials will help to organize campaign teams in the North, tailoring their approach to particular firms.

The campaign will be led by Mr Bill Morris, deputy general secretary of the union.

It will be aimed initially at the Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside, with the campaign visits supported by press and television advertising.

Behind the drive is the "new realism" that has engulfed the entire union movement in the wake of new technology, and legislation that has ended the authority the unions once had over industry.

That is reflected in the loss of power within the TUC of blue collar unions represent-

ing the traditional industries and the ascendancy of the white collar and technological unions.

The reality of more than three million out of work has deprived the union movement of both members and funds and created fierce competition for new members as the shop floor becomes a more flexible place and traditional demarcation of jobs is eroded.

The brutal facts that the unions must face are that the larger part of the workforce can see no good reason for joining them. This is shown

dramatically in the drop in TGWU membership, which being the biggest has lost the most.

In 1979 the union had 2,228,000 members at a time when 55 per cent of the workforce was organized. By 1985 that figure had fallen to 1,434,000 and only 44 per cent of workers belong to a union.

The mechanics of loss for the union lie in the simple truth that when inflation rises and living standards are under threat, then people are drawn into the movement. When inflation is checked but

unemployment soars, the reverse happens.

Other unions have reacted differently in the bid to win members and several, notably the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU), have negotiated a string of discount benefits for members with insurance companies, building societies, investment advisors and car dealers.

The union admits that such benefits are a powerful weapon in attracting new members and much to the ire of the left, others have followed the same course.

## TUC cuts back staff pay rise

By Tim Jones

More than 200 employees of the TUC have been told their anticipated pay rise will be halved this year because of the financial crisis facing the organization.

But a move by Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, to freeze his £30,000 annual salary was rejected yesterday by the General Council, which insisted he should receive the same award as other TUC employees.

Council members heard that the TUC was heading for a £500,000 deficit this year, partly because of 100,000 decline in affiliated members.

The decision to peg the pay rise follows the leaking earlier this week of a report, commissioned by the building workers' union Ucut, which accused the TUC of being imprudent and profligate.

According to the union, the TUC's expenditure was likely to increase from £5.78 million in 1985 to more than £7.6 million in 1989.

Following a recommendation by the finance committee, the organization's employees will now be limited to a 3.9 per cent pay rise in April, in line with inflation. They had anticipated receiving about 8 per cent.

The council also agreed to seek to increase the TUC's income by staging a commercial exhibition at the annual Congress, charging an admission fee to visitors and taking advertising in publications.

After yesterday's meeting Mr Willis said there was no great crisis and he had no fears about the financial health of the TUC.

## CPSA votes for political fund

More than half of the members of Britain's largest and most volatile Civil Service union, the CPSA, yesterday decided by a two-to-one vote to set up a political fund.

Mr John Ellis, general secretary, said the result showed the extent to which the Civil Service had become politicized.

The fund, which could raise £15,000 a month from a levy of 10p, should, Mr Ellis said, "give a pretty bold sign to the Government about the nature of the changes that are taking place within the Civil Service".



The Rev Adrian Newman, curate of St Mark's, Forest Gate, comforts Mrs Theresa Barton at the funeral of her daughter, Keighley, at Manor Park cemetery, east London, yesterday. Keighley, who was aged 14, was murdered by her stepfather, 15 months ago.

## Anglo-Irish agreement

## Terrorist violence increases

By Richard Ford

There was an upsurge in terrorist violence in Northern Ireland last year as street disorder erupted as part of protests against the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Although the number of deaths rose from 54 in 1985 to 61, there was a large increase in shootings, bombings and sectarian attacks brought about largely through a revival of "loyalist" paramilitary activity and demonstrations against the deal with Dublin.

The number of people injured rose from 916 to 1,450, shooting incidents from 196 to 285, explosions from 172 to 224, and robberies from 459 to 724.

Government ministers and senior security force members privately predicted there would be a rise in civil

disorder as a result of opposition to the agreement, although much of the trouble on the streets was less than had been feared.

However, in the 12 months after November 15 when the agreement was signed there has been little decline in republican paramilitary violence. The figures indicate a continuing level of republican terrorism which the security forces are only able to erode slowly.

Yesterday official and democratic unionist parties launched a booklet chronicling the violence and disorder in both the north and the Irish republic since the agreement was signed.

Mr Peter Robinson, deputy leader of the DUP, denied that loyalist politicians were responsible for the violence. He

blamed the Government, accusing it of discarding the ballot box in favour of confrontation.

● The Government was criticized yesterday for its apology to the Irish Republic over four soldiers planning a listening device south of the border.

The incident was seized by Unionists as proof that a much-heralded improvement in cross-border security under the Anglo-Irish agreement has not happened.

Mr Robinson said: "I think it indicates just how little co-operation has been brought about by the Anglo-Irish agreement."

"If we had proper co-operation from the Irish Republic no one would take these steps because the bugs would be set by the security forces in the South."

## Welfare state not just for poor, synod says

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The General Synod of the Church of England maintained its reputation as a critic of government social and economic policy yesterday with a debate and resolution staunchly supporting the principle that state welfare was not just for the poor.

Numerous speeches emphasized that attempts to make the welfare state only a safety net for the least well off would be to deny the idealism on which post-war social policy had been constructed. And most claimed that the real inspiration for the welfare state was Christianity.

As usual on such occasions the enemy, the Conservative Government, was mostly left unidentified, as in the opening address by the Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev Ronald Bowley.

"In some quarters, it has become intellectually respectable to ignore or disparage the poor, either by pretending that they hardly exist, or that their poverty is their fault anyway."

"This is a gross distortion of the proper argument we need to have about resources and distribution. It is essential that

this synod should resist such an over-simplification and evasion of the hard facts", he said.

But he came close to a party political statement when he remarked: "Many of the present Government's policies are intended to shift the balance between the generation of wealth and its distribution, yet in the process some are being made to suffer much greater hardship than others."

The Government's lone voice was Mr John Stokes, Conservative MP for Halesowen and Stourbridge, who said the report on welfare policy before the synod "exaggerated the number of poor".

It would be unwise of the Church to continue to take a grim view of the economy, as most people had never been so well off.

● An amended motion calling on the Church Commissioners and the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England to pursue vigorously the policy of disinvestment in South Africa, including progressive acts of disengagement to increase pressure on the economy, was heavily carried.

## Accused 'had to be restrained'

Russell Bishop, an unemployed labourer accused of murdering two Brighton schoolgirls, had to be restrained from going near the bodies when they were found, a court was told yesterday.

Kevin Rowland, aged 18, a hospital porter, told Hove Magistrates' Court that he and a friend had found the bodies on a steep, wooded slope in Wild Park, Brighton.

He had told his friend to fetch help. The friend had returned, followed by Mr Bishop, who tried to step over him as he sat on the ground. "I put my arm out, I said, 'Don't go anywhere near them'."

Mr Rowland was giving evidence at a committal hearing against Mr Bishop, aged 21, of Stephens Road, Brighton, who is accused of the murder of Karen Hadaway, aged nine, and Nicola Fellows, aged 10, last October.

He told the court he and his friend were searching undergrowth at a place in the park known as Jacob's Ladder. They were on a small track when he stooped to look under an overhanging bush and saw part of a body, the side of a face and a hand.

He said he was 15 feet away and could see only one of the girls, and he did not go any closer. Neither did Mr Bishop after he arrived.

The prosecution has said Mr Bishop told the police he saw Nicola lying on her back with Karen's head resting on her stomach. He had claimed he felt for a pulse and that the bodies were cold and stiff.

Dr Iain West, a pathologist, said that Nicola could have been punched unconscious before she was sexually assaulted. Both girls died as a result of compression of the neck.

The hearing continues on Monday.

## Radio to get new stations

Continued from page 1

the question of who will regulate the new services. Options include the creation of a new authority, the transfer of responsibility to the Cable Authority, or the IBA.

However, the Green Paper made it plain that the Government wants a much lighter regulatory touch than that historically administered by the IBA. Stations will not be required to broadcast news, but if they do, it must be accurate and impartial.

Station operators would not be permitted to express their own views on religious matters, subjects of political or industrial controversy, or current public policy. Neither would the viewers of particular persons or organizations be permitted to predominate.

Nothing could be broadcast which offends against good taste or decency, or was likely to incite crime or disorder. Stations would be required to deliver the kind of services promised when they applied to use the frequency.

Officials said it was unlikely all the new stations could be introduced quickly. Some channels will become available as a result of the end of simultaneous broadcasting on VHF and medium wave.

The BBC is to be given another national VHF frequency, to which it will move Radio One. Other channels will be available almost immediately, allowing for the first time stations to be on air within 10 months.

Mr Brian Wenham, managing director of BBC Radio, said the BBC's audience share, now about 75 per cent, would almost certainly be reduced, but this was not a cause for alarm. It was likely Radio Three would also be broadcast exclusively on VHF.

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# Baker due to reject Ilea's request for an extra £125m

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

An appeal from the Inner London Education Authority for permission to spend an extra £125 million this year is likely to be rejected by Mr Kenneth Baker at a key meeting on Monday, it was disclosed yesterday. Ilea, Britain's biggest education authority, says the money is needed to avoid damaging cuts in services.

But Mr Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is determined that the authority should stay within the £942 million limit set under the Local Government Finance Act.

The authority will press its case next week when politicians and senior officers go to see Mr Baker at the Department of Education.

Ministerial determination to resist Ilea's case was underlined by Mr Robert Dunn, a junior education minister, on Tuesday night when he said

that the time had come to call a halt to the authority's "profligacy".

Mr Dunn castigated the authority for spending more money than any other in Britain, saying that its expenditure was 78 per cent above the grant-related expenditure target set by the Department of Education.

The next highest was Haringey with spending 31 per cent above the target.

While Ilea educated 4 per cent of English school children, it accounted for 8 per cent of local authority spending on education and spent 30 per cent more per pupil than comparable inner city authorities such as Manchester, Liverpool and Newcastle. Its budget was 60 per cent above that of Birmingham.

The minister also attacked the Ilea's alleged refusal to manage its teaching force properly, saying that unless

action was taken it would have 1,300 surplus staff in a year's time.

Yesterday Ilea gave a warning of dire consequences for the capital's education service if Mr Baker does not accede to its request.

A paper drawn up by Mr David Riggs, the Ilea's finance director, outlines ways of cutting £80 million from the projected budget of £1,067 million this year.

But the authority said, this would involve leaving one in three vacant posts unfilled and reducing services on all fronts from adult education to the youth service.

Mr Baker will be told that Ilea has lost £1,000 million in government grant during the past seven years because of the operation of Whitehall penalties, and that even if it halved its current expenditure it would still not qualify for rate support grant.

It would not be getting any government help to pay for the 16.4 per cent teachers' pay deal and the cost of providing services in London was inevitably higher than in other parts of the country.

Mr Baker will also be reminded of Ilea's special difficulties: 45 per cent of secondary pupils receive free school meals, one in five has parents out of work, one in four comes from a single-parent family and a total of 161 different languages are spoken in the homes of Ilea pupils.

Ilea denied that it was again crying wolf, saying that the gap between the proposed budget and the government ceiling was bigger than ever and there was less room for manoeuvre than in past years. Ilea's finance committee meets to decide its next move on Tuesday and has until March 10 to set a rate for this year.

## Union says heads are near breaking point

Head teachers in the east London borough of Newham are allegedly near breaking point because of lack of staff (Our Education Reporter writes).

They are to be advised by their union to cut down on additional responsibilities caused by teachers who refuse to cover for their absent colleagues, which means that thousands of children may have to be sent home.

According to the National Association of Head Teachers, Newham has a total of 148 teaching vacancies in its primary and secondary schools.

The association argues that by April, at least 15 classes will be without teachers. Many

of Newham's supply teachers are being used to cover permanent vacancies.

Head teachers say they are overburdened because of a policy of no-cover being adopted by members of the National Union of Teachers.

At a meeting with the borough's director of education next week, heads will emphasize that many of them are no longer able to cope for the following reasons:

- Parents are now abusing and harassing them for sending children home.
- Truancy is increasing because of staff shortages.
- Head teachers have to confine leave of absence to emergencies.

## Love of trains did not include tickets

By Craig Seton

A lonely drop-out who wanted to meet people travelled 20,000 miles on British Rail trains to chat to passengers, without paying a penny in fares.

It was, Robert Kimberley, aged 53, said the greatest adventure of his life.

Yesterday Kimberley, an unemployed former advertising executive and railway porter, appeared at Birmingham Magistrates' Court charged with obtaining journeys without payment over a 19-week period.

He was remanded on bail for social inquiry reports on condition that he stayed away from trains and railway stations until his next court appearance in a month.

He admitted three charges of dishonestly obtaining rail journeys, including trips to Holyhead and Bristol, and stealing a British Rail sand-winch. He still faces 16 similar charges of travelling without payment.

Mr Roger Faber, his solicitor, said: "It was his opportunity to meet people in a confined space where they were a captive audience for his discussions. He just travelled backwards and forwards because he is fascinated by railways."

But Mr Stephen Ridley, for the prosecution, said: "His

enthusiasm for railways did not extend to paying fares".

Outside the court Kimberley, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, said he had travelled all over the British Isles without paying a penny and knew of a dozen ways of travelling free.

Kimberley, who worked for Goodyear before "dropping out", and then becoming a Birmingham railway porter for a short time, said: "I know of at least three ways of getting on trains without a ticket at Euston, which is one of the busiest mainline stations, but I had better not say how."

He has now bought a travel card to journey legally on local trains in the West Midlands.

His obsession with the railways started, he said, because he lived on the seventeenth floor of a tower block, which was a lonely existence.

He said: "The world was not going to come to me. I adored trains so much that travelling became the greatest adventure of my life."

"I just could not stop and I met dozens of interesting people from all walks of life."

Kimberley said that in 19 weeks of travel to towns and cities across the land he had run into ticket inspectors only 11 times and, when caught, gave his name and address but failed to pay the fare when a bill was sent to his home.

He had travelled both first and second class and occasionally had hid in train lavatories when ticket collectors were near.

In Edinburgh he was caught and spent a night in the cells before being officially "admonished" by a sheriff.

He said: "I even wrote a poem about being admonished."

He now hopes to get a job and, inevitably, is thinking of writing a book about his adventures.

But British Rail took a dim view. A spokesman said: "This man was committing a criminal offence. Why should other railway passengers have to subsidise his travel?"



Robert Kimberley, a ticketless traveller.

## Conservationists show their mussels

by Celia Haddon

Conservation campaigners have made sure the world knows about the menaces to such famously endangered species as the sperm whale, the black rhinoceros, the giant panda and the snow leopard.

But the latest candidate for rescue from extinction is an obscure bivalve - *Mytilus maritimus*, or the freshwater pearl mussel - which takes a human lifetime to grow about sixteen centimetres.

It has only one, potentially fatal (for the mussel) distinction: it occasionally produces a pearl.

Today the European parliament will turn its attention to the fate of this dull-brown bivalve as Dr Alex Sherlock,

Tory Euro-MP and ecological spokesman for the European Democratic Group, moves for its full protection by the EEC.

After months of study he has produced a full report (with bibliography) on this modest shellfish, which has been translated into all the languages of the Community.

*Mytilus maritimus* is under severe threat from predatory man. In some European rivers it has died out altogether and it is declining rapidly in the south-west of England and in the more populated parts of Scotland.

The reason is that the mussel is a choosy creature. It will only live in oxygenated fast-flowing rivers, and because it is a filter feeder is extremely sensitive to pollution. Worse still, it starts its

life as a parasitic larva which lives in the gills of the brown trout or salmon. No trout or salmon - no mussel.

But what makes it even more vulnerable is that after sixty years or more of life it may occasionally produce a pearl. Dr Mark Young, a lecturer in the zoology department of Aberdeen University, who has been studying the mussel since 1978, said: "You could tear two hundred mussels out of the river and still not find a pearl."

He believes that the principal cause of the mussel's decline is overfishing.

In the Irish Republic, where the cleaner rivers still have pearl mussels, the same ruthless fishing has devastated stocks. Mr Eugene Ross, a doctorate student studying the

mussel at University College, Galway, said: "I have seen thousands upon thousands of shells heaped up on the river bank. The smell from the rotting flesh is terrible."

In Britain the Nature Conservancy Council has asked the Government to put *Mytilus maritimus* on its protected list. And in the European parliament it has found a stout defender in Dr Alex Sherlock who says: "The idea of any species dying out bothers me."

"The mussel also has value as an indicator of pollution."

He is asking the European parliament to consider making pearl fishers apply for a licence. Banning free-for-all fishing would put an end to casting the mussel's hard won pearls before humans.



Dr David Bellamy, the naturalist, introduces a barn owl to Chloe Buckler, aged five, of Guildford, at the launch of a £500,000 appeal by Surrey Wildlife Trust.

The trust, of which he is president, hopes to raise the money within the next

year to buy woodland, heath, down and wetlands; establish a visitors' centre; buy vehicles, machinery and provide educational material for schools.

Mrs Sheila Pankhurst, appeal director, said £500,000 might seem daunting but she hoped for help from industry.

The trust claims that in the past 10

## Tamil allegations

### Refugees tell of racketeers

A Tamil refugee group has given the Home Office the names of two agents said to be involved in smuggling people into Britain.

Mr Pat Mylvaganam, who is co-ordinator for the Tamil Refugee Organisation said he had been given the information by genuine refugees and decided to pass it to the authorities.

"Immigration officers tend to believe that all Asians are liars. I feel they should know there are people who are honest and we don't wish to recommend people who aren't genuine for political asylum, because you lose credibility for the organization," he said.

He identified "Ravi" as a big agent in Colombo and said "Siva" had contacts in Singapore, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan and Malaysia, but said the names could be false.

The second agent was named by a young woman refugee who arrived in Britain at the end of 1986.

Mr Mylvaganam's information ties in with a report from the Malaysian Government about a well-organized syndicate, with connections to Kuala Lumpur, smuggling Tamils into Britain.

Investigations there disclosed "an intriguing operation to smuggle Sri Lankans to Britain with monetary gains as a motive," Mr Rais Yatim, Foreign Minister, told reporters.

The probe was launched last week after the Home Office discovered that 64 Sri Lankans who arrived in London earlier this month had tickets and false passports issued in Malaysia.

Mr Yatim said: "Those involved in the operation had used Malaysia as a touch-down point and the majority of the tickets held by the Sri Lankans were purchased here, probably by agents or outsiders."

He said the Malaysian Government had no knowledge of

the operation, and said the Home Affairs Ministry would try to determine how the passports used by the Sri Lankans were forged. He gave no other details of the syndicate.

"Our investigations reveal there is a *prima facie* case for us to dig deeper into the scandal," he said. "It merits further probing and the Government intends to get to the bottom of the matter."

Mr Mylvaganam said some Tamils were victims of profiteering and that forged visas had been supplied by agents who charged as much as £1,800. The cheapest British Airways flight from Sri Lanka to London costs from £282 to £302.

The fact that there is a syndicate smuggling Tamils into Britain came as no surprise to the Home Office. A spokesman said yesterday: "We have known all along that this was organised by an agent and that it was a racket."

## Rapists get longer sentences

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

A call for tougher sentences to match the "increased nastiness" of the offence of rape, made by Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, has had a salutary effect.

In the six months after the guidelines were issued a year ago, the proportion of sentences of five years or more for rape doubled, according to evidence being studied by ministers.

Lord Lane had called for a minimum sentence of five years for adults convicted of rape, with no mitigating factors, who had pleaded not guilty.

In cases involving two or more rapists, or abduction, and for men who burgled their victims' houses or had responsibilities towards their victims, he suggested a minimum sentence of eight years.

At the top end of the scale, Lord Lane said, were offenders who mounted "campaigns of rape". They should get jail terms of 15 years or more.

Those with perverted or psychopathic tendencies, who were liable to be a danger to women indefinitely, should get life imprisonment.

Sir Dudley Smith, Conservative MP for Warwick and Leamington, called yesterday for a change in the law to impose a minimum four-year sentence for rapists, with no remission. "I believe that too many judges and magistrates err on the side of leniency," he said.

A recent study on the use of peremptory challenge in jury cases found it was used in more than a fifth of serious criminal cases. Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, told the Greater London Area Conservative Women yesterday.

Mr Hurd said: "If the aim is, as it should be, to keep the random principle, then peremptory challenge is open to abuse and unfair to the general interest."

He did not believe its continued existence was defensible.



Mrs Lyn Walters had the gods on her side

## Wapping case man is bound over

A man charged with threatening behaviour during the dispute at News International in Wapping was bound over to keep the peace by Thames magistrates yesterday.

George Brabbs, aged 44, unemployed, of Tithelands, Harlow, was acquitted of threatening behaviour but bound over for six months in the sum of £50.

Two other men charged during the dispute were remanded on bail.

## Father alerted drugs police

A woman who smuggled heroin worth £750,000 through Heathrow Airport was reported by her father, an Italian air force major, a Dublin court was told yesterday.

Maria Lorena Rocchi, aged 20, was carrying the drugs when she was arrested by Irish detectives acting on information from Italian police. Yesterday she was given a three years suspended jail sentence and ordered out of Ireland for at least two years.

## Stab wound victim dies

Bryan Barras, aged 24, who has been in a coma at Bristol Royal Infirmary after being stabbed in the nose at the weekend, died yesterday.

Mr Graham Galloway, aged 42, a neighbour of Mr Barras, of Langford, near Blagdon, has appeared before magistrates at Long Ashton charged with attempted murder.

## 'I pushed my wife and she fell down'

A prison officer accused of murdering his first wife more than 21 years ago admitted yesterday that he pushed her and she fell down the stairs.

Mr Bryan Masterman, aged 47, told the jury on the third day of his trial at Nottingham Crown Court that he had argued in bed with his wife, Janet, over his passionate affair with another woman.

After she threatened to leave him and take their two young sons, Mr Masterman said he hit her once on the head with a small stool.

She ran out of the bedroom at their Nottingham home, and he pursued her to the top of the stairs.

Mr Masterman said he grabbed hold of her night-dress. He wanted to stop her so that he could reason with her, but she spun round and slapped him.

Mr Igor Judge, QC, for the defence, asked him what he did next. "I pushed her, sir,

with my left hand. I just pushed her away and she went down the stairs."

At this point Mr Masterman broke down in tears.

He said his wife landed on the uncarpeted hall floor, hitting her head.

As she lay there she pleaded, "Help me Bryan, help me". Again, sobbing, Mr Masterman went on: "I will help you, love, I will help you."

He told police he had found his wife at the foot of the stairs when he got up that morning "because I knew I was responsible for Janet's death and I didn't want my boys to grow up with that knowledge."

Mr Masterman, who now lives at Gertrude Road, West Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, has denied murdering his first wife in 1965. She died later from her injuries and an inquest recorded a verdict of accidental death.

The trial continues today.

## £50,000 for man in coffin fall

A poll bearer was awarded £50,000 in damages yesterday after a High Court judge accepted his claim that he suffered a severe knee injury when a coffin containing a 15-stone corpse landed on his leg.

Mr Justice Paine, giving judgment in the High Court, said the side of a grave into which Mr Allan Williams was preparing to lower the coffin gave way and he ended up with one foot in the hole.

The coffin followed him into the grave, pinning his right knee to the ground, the judge said as he approved the agreed damages.

Mr Williams, aged 42, of Lensbury Way, Abbey Wood, south-east London, claimed somebody had forgotten to put supporting boards underneath the artificial grass matting around the grave.

His former employers, the undertakers Francis Chappell and Sons, the rector and gravedigger of the church, St Giles the Abbot in Farnborough, Kent, and the parish council all admitted liability for the accident in June 1982 and agreed to pay the damages and costs of the action.

Mr Williams, who is now a hospital caretaker, said: "I would still like to be doing the job."

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PARLIAMENT

# Programme launched against Aids and cancer

## HEALTH

A big initiative to reduce deaths from breast and cervical cancer by screening women at greatest risk was outlined to MPs with a multi-million pound research programme to find a vaccine against and a cure for Aids.

The announcement came from Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. He said that Britain had an important role to play in combating Aids and its research, under the auspices of the Medical Research Council, would be part of an international research effort.

Mr Fowler said: The Government attaches particular importance to reducing deaths from breast cancer and cervical cancer. In both cases early detection can lead to successful treatment.

Breast cancer is the commonest form of cancer among women in this country. Each year there are something like 24,000 new cases and 13,000 deaths from the disease. In July 1985, the Government appointed a working group under the chairmanship of Sir Patrick Forrest to consider the position. I am today publishing their final report and I would like to express the Government's thanks to the group for their work.

The report has concluded that screening by mammography X-ray of the breasts will enable us to reduce deaths from breast cancer. The Government accepts the proposals made in the report and accordingly has decided to implement a national breast cancer screening service.

This will provide for screening every three years for all women between 50 and 64 throughout the United Kingdom. My colleagues, the Secretary of State for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, will be putting into effect proposals broadly similar to those I am announcing. We are determined that breast cancer screening should be implemented as efficiently, as effectively and as quickly as possible.

This will need careful planning to ensure that all the necessary back-up facilities, as well as the screening centres, are available. It will mean assessment and diagnostic facilities, treatment facilities, counselling and after-care and training for key groups of staff.

We have therefore decided to provide additional funds for each regional health authority to

have at least one centre in operation within the next 12 months.

The funds will also enable four of these centres to provide a training facility for the whole country.

We shall expect the locations of the first centres to be announced by May of this year. An extra £6 million will be provided in 1987-88 for the first centres.

In addition, I shall shortly be sending to the professions and to health authorities a draft circular containing my detailed proposals for implementing breast cancer screening in England. I shall be calling for plans before the end of this year from each region to extend the service over the next three years to cover all women in the age group concerned.

The report envisages that up to 100 centres are likely to be needed in England. I shall also be setting up an advisory committee to advise on the development of screening and to monitor its effectiveness and efficiency.

Cervical cancer kills 2,000 women each year and we are no less committed to reducing that figure. The great majority of these 2,000 deaths are among women who have never had a cervical smear under the existing screening programme.

We have already taken urgent steps to increase the effectiveness of that programme and, in particular, to increase the proportion of the population at risk who are being screened. Computerized call and recall systems should be operating in 109 health authorities in England by next month and in the remaining 82 over the next 12 months. These will enable women to be sent personal screening invitations, usually from their own general practitioners.

Our first priority is to persuade more women to come forward for screening. We shall closely monitor the success of the system and we shall keep under review ways of making further improvements. In addition, I shall be asking health authorities to make two specific changes.

First, since the number of cases among younger women has been increasing, health authorities should rationalize existing arrangements for screening women under 35 by ensuring that the call and recall system begins at the age of 20.

Second, I shall be asking each health authority to make a specific named individual responsible and accountable for



Mr Norman Fowler: It is important that we should contribute to finding a cure.

the organization and effectiveness of screening.

Turning to Aids research, there is at present no vaccine against the virus or cure for Aids itself. It is for that reason that the Government has mounted its major public education campaign. It is also important that we in this country should make an effective contribution to the international effort to develop a vaccine and a cure.

In recognition of this need, the Medical Research Council have recommended a new directed research programme aimed both at developing a vaccine which will prevent infection and also at new antiviral drugs to treat people who are already infected.

The research will be directed from the centre by two scientific steering committees which will consist of some of the country's leading scientists. There will be two specially appointed full-time directors and the programme will be built up by letting specific contracts to the most appropriate laboratory —

public or private. This proposal then goes beyond the usual approach of research initiated by the investigator.

The Government is extremely grateful to the MRC for taking a lead in formulating these proposals which are based on wide consultations among outstanding British scientists by Sir James Gowans, the secretary of the MRC, with Sir David Phillips, chairman of the advisory committee of research councils.

Accordingly then, the Government welcomes the proposal and accepts it in full.

We will, therefore, launch in 1987-88, through the MRC, a new directed research programme on the lines the council have proposed. For this purpose, the Secretary of State for Education and Science will increase the grant-in-aid to the MRC by £14,500,000 over the next three years. The grant-in-aid will go up by £2,500,000 in 1987-88, by £3 million in 1988-89 and by £2 million in 1989-90. The programme will be closely monitored by the council, with my department and the Department of Education and Science. This will enable us to review progress against results. I should make it clear that the directed research programme will not affect or hinder any research initiatives by pharmaceutical companies.

This new programme should not be seen as an isolated venture. It is not. It will be part of an international research effort. We will build on work already done, especially in the United States.

In the United States all the medical scientists I met on my recent visit were unanimous in their view that the United Kingdom could indeed make a distinctive contribution to Aids research.

The House will appreciate that it is impossible to predict the progress of this research. I have made it clear in earlier statements that we cannot expect a vaccine or cure to be generally available within five years. But this programme will help us to make progress.

# Labour policy 'may cause a brain flood'

## RESEARCH

The brain drain would turn into a brain flood if Mr Roy Hattersley, the chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, had his way, Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, told the Commons when he challenged Labour allegations that the Government policy on research and development had caused a brain drain from Britain.

He said he did not know how Labour dared to discuss the brain drain. "It was the Labour Party with its high taxation policies, which it promises to reintroduce, which caused the brain drain in the first place."

The picture was more complex than Labour asserted.

He was answering Mr Alan Williams, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, who said that not only did Britain have a smaller gross domestic product than Japan, Germany and the United States but it also spent a smaller proportion of that smaller GDP on research and development.

That brought the "inevitable and inexorable result that we are slipping further and further behind in our competitiveness in the high-tech field."

There was an even more insidious and dangerous consequence, too. "We are seeing an accelerating brain drain, and this is demonstrated by the fact that 20 per cent of elected fellows of the Royal Society, educated in this country, are permanent resident abroad."

Asked earlier what representations he had received on his department's spending on support for R & D, Mr Channon said that they included some from the Technology Requirements Board set up to advise him on the development and implementation of policy for industrial development.

Mr Martin Brandson-Bravo, (Nottingham South, C) said that nobody should underestimate the role of research and development because nothing was more vital to the nation's welfare. He wanted figures on how current R

& D compared with 5 or 10 years ago. What co-ordination was there on R & D between Mr Channon's department and others?

Mr Channon agreed that there was nothing more vital to the country. There was frequent co-ordination and the closest collaboration between his department and others involved in R & D. It had never been greater. His department's support for R & D had trebled in cash terms and doubled in real terms since 1971. It would increase further from £283 million this year to £445 million in 1989-90.

Viscount Cranborne (South Dorset, C) suggested that industry would be more likely to produce more saleable goods if the Government encouraged it to produce a little more of its own research instead of relying purely on Government sources. Mr Channon: "We need both."

Though there were shining exceptions, British industry should be spending more on R & D.

Dr Keith Hampson (Leeds North West, C) said that because of the decline of traditional industries in the Yorkshire Humberside region, employment over six years had fallen by 35 per cent. "But the Business Expansion Scheme seems to have gone to the tune of over 60 per cent to service industries in London and the South-east."

Would Mr Channon ensure that his department looked at the impact of the schemes on the North and its industries, particularly the eligibility of Yorkshire, Humberside for the new EEC scheme, the action programme for education, training and technology? Mr Channon said that one had to consider what applications had been received when discussing the schemes and the money going to the South as opposed to the North.

# Speaker drops ruling

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) withdrew his ruling banning the Zircon film from being shown in the Palace of Westminster after he was informed that the Government's injunction against the film had ceased to have effect.

The matter was raised by Mr Robin Cook (Livingston Lab), who recalled that the Speaker had made his ruling specifically so that the injunction should be observed within the precincts.

This morning the Government had not defended a High Court application by the journalist, Mr Duncan Camm-

bell, who wrote the BBC film for the series *The Secret Society* about a British spy satellite, for the injunction to be withdrawn.

"Accordingly, it now no longer exists."

He added: "The Government has been unable to find any basis for a prosecution arising from the film and faces the prospect of a substantial claim for damages from the BBC."

The Speaker said amid cheers that he, too, had been informed that the injunction was now in force now and, accordingly, his order would cease to have effect from now on.

# Rover's future looking good

Rover's improved share of the market boded well for the future of the company, Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said during question time. Mrs Ann Clywd (Cyson Valley, Lab) said that only 300 people had volunteered for redundancy at Rover to meet the 1,665 jobs that were to be lost. That was causing distress and anxiety to families in Oxford and Birmingham where it was feared that compulsory redundancies would have to be forced through. Mr Channon agreed with her figure. "But we are less than four weeks into a 90-day period for responding and the company will continue to work to achieve it by voluntary means. The week before last, 500 extra people were taken on as overtime. There is good news as well as bad."

Mr Steven Norris (Oxford East, C) said that the redundancies among white-collar workers and increases in production jobs were evidence that the company was coming to terms with management costs and production effectiveness.

# Blood ban for schools

The Department of Education and Science has banned the giving of blood or cell samples in schools.

Mr Robert Dunn, Under-Secretary of State for Education and Science, announcing the ban, said that the ban was being introduced because the Aids virus has been transmitted through the use of blood for teaching purposes in schools or colleges. However, the accidental inoculation of infected blood into the blood stream of children of infectious such as HIV and hepatitis B.

"Individuals may not be aware that they are infected, nor may the school or college know, therefore it is the view of the Secretary of State (Mr Kenneth Baker) that, in the interests of safety, students or staff should not give blood or cell samples for class use in school or for non-advanced education work in colleges."

# Plant health charges

The Government has decided to impose charges only for part of its plant health work — export certification and import licensing. Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, said in a written reply. He said that in those two areas, services were provided at the specific request of individual growers and traders.

The majority of our plant health work, including particularly the normal checks on imported material and work on controlling outbreaks of plant pests and diseases, will continue to be carried out at public expense.

# Wool price stays same

The Government is to maintain the price guarantee for the 1987 wool clip at £29p a kilogramme. Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, announced in a written Commons reply. He said that advances had been needed last season because, although prices improved, they did not rise, on average, above the guarantee level. The deficit in the British Wool Marketing Board stabilization fund had risen to £19.2 million.

# Local radio

Proposals to improve reception of independent radio stations in particular localities within existing coverage areas will be sympathetically considered by the Government, Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, has told the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

# Far too little being spent, Meacher tells Fowler

Mr Fowler's statement was widely welcomed on all sides of the House, although the Opposition spokesman on social services, Mr Michael Meacher, said that, even with this new input into Aids research, it was far, far less than other countries were allocating for that purpose (Conservative shout of: "Here comes the whingeing").

It was also far, far less as a proportion of the health budget than public concern in this country demanded.

The United States was spending more than \$340 million on Aids research while an answer to a parliamentary question a week ago suggested that Aids research in this country totalled a third of a million pounds.

Even after today's increase, expenditure on Aids research would still constitute less than one twentieth of 1 per cent of the

health budget which was far, far less than the priority allocated to it in other countries.

Would Mr Fowler give an assurance that this extra funding would not have a knock-on effect in reducing medical research in other areas?

On the question of breast cancer screening, the extra funds, very welcome as they were, would only fund about seven new centres to add to the present two.

"This is a grossly inadequate response to the Forrest report when 5,000 women have died of breast cancer while the Government has been sitting on this report since last year."

The £6 million announced today would not even fund screening for all women aged over 50. One third of the existing mammography machines in this country were obsolete.

Mr Fowler: That is a disappointing and grudging response. I very much regret what he has said both about Aids and breast cancer. I do not think he will have the support of any informed commentator outside this House. Some of the charges he has made are simply untrue and misleading.

The Government was acting exactly in line with the proposals of the Forrest committee. The £14,500,000 over the next three years would be additional money to the Medical Research Council. It was exactly what they had asked for.

The United States had a bigger overall research budget but a comparatively smaller percentage of that budget was going into vaccine development. There were gaps in the programme which had been identified by medical scientists in the US.

"The announcement I have made today will put this country in a leading position in Europe and I would have expected the Opposition to have welcomed that."

The Committee on the Safety of Medicines would be taking a decision on the drug AZT very shortly indeed, in the next few days, and the Government would then make its position clear.

On breast cancer, the Government was meeting in full what the assurance on AZT was put to it. The announcement was a major step forward for millions of women.



Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, and his wife, Gail, with the horses that had taken them for a troika ride at the First Moscow Stud Farm. The Minister's tour included the opening of "Britagroprom 87", a British agriculture, food processing and packaging exhibition in the Russian capital.

# Tactical voting attacked

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Tactical voting put a premium on the mechanics of the voting system at the expense of the issues on which the parties should be competing. Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, and Science, said yesterday.

He devoted the opening of a speech at a Parliamentary Press Gallery lunch to a sharp warning directed immediately to the voters of Greenwich that such voting was the tactic of the trailing party.

"Tactical voting is here because some psephologists say it is here."

"It may operate in by-elections, but I find it difficult to believe that it will operate in a general election because, in making up his mind, the tactical voter must then be aware, not simply of what will happen in his constituency, but what is likely to happen in others."

"He is giving a blank cheque or proxy vote to a party to engage in post-election negotiations which may end in the very result he did not vote for."

# Civil Service 'is being perverted'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Alliance leaders, Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel, yesterday accused the Government of perverting the standards of the Civil Service by using the Government machine for party propaganda purposes in the run-up to a general election.

At a Westminster press conference, Dr Owen said that Civil Service standards and independence had been "gravely undermined" and that propaganda campaigns were being funded by the Central Office of Information.

Mr Steel said that the Conservative Government had "adopted a style that was almost East European where the party was the government."

The Liberal leader said that it was wrong for Sir Robert Armstrong to be both head of the Civil Service, a role in which he should be resisting such behaviour, and the Government's chief executive as Secretary of the Cabinet. An Alliance government would insist on the separation of the roles.

Dr Owen conceded that the Government had the right to

inform the public, for example, about its "right-to-buy" council house sales policy. "But it is a question of what time you unleash a great propaganda campaign."

What was permissible in the first three years of a government's life was not acceptable in years four and five. He claimed that the Labour Government of Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, of which he had been a member, had been most scrupulous in such matters.

At their press conference Dr Owen and Mr Steel complained that the new round of trades union reforms announced in Tuesday's Green Paper represented a complete about-face.

When the same reforms, notably postal ballots and elections for all union presidents and general secretaries, had earlier been advocated by the Alliance the Government had fought against them. And there had been no sign then of the argument now used by ministers that postal ballots had earlier been impossible because unions did not then have lists of their members.

# Channon under pressure

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said yesterday that the Government's financial commitment to the European A330 and A340 projects, which he rejected allegations that there had been any delay and said that the British Government was acting within the timetable of the French and German governments.

Mr Allen Adams (Paisley North, Lab) sought an assurance, after the successful launch of the A330, that the Government would give financial support to the A330 and A340. He also urged the Government to resist American pressure, which seemed once and for all determined to destroy the British aircraft industry.

Mr Channon said that he could give the assurance on the latter point. On the first, he was considering the application.

Mr Thomas Sackville (Bolton West, C) said that among the many reasons for supporting the A330 and A340 was that they would end the Boeing monopoly in the long-haul market, a monopoly that Boeing had abused to the detriment of the British and European aircraft industries.

Mr Channon said that he would reach a decision within a reasonable timescale.

# Firm accused of deceiving ministers

The American Caterpillar company, which is to close its Uddington plant in Scotland under the terms of a £62 million investment agreement, is not about time the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (Mr Paul Channon) did something in these circumstances and took some action?

It is just another case of the ministry washing its hands of British manufacturing industry and a further indication of this Government's planned retreat from manufacturing?

Mr Giles Shaw, Minister for industry, said that, although the ultimate decision was for the company, neither he nor his department had yet given up the fight to reverse the decision. Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central, Lab) raised the issue when he asked what action the Government proposed to take as a result of the announced closure.

Mr Shaw: While I greatly regret the decision and the manner in which it was taken, it is ultimately a commercial issue for the company to resolve. I have no plans at present for further discussions with Caterpillar.

But in the time available before the planned closure takes place the possibilities for maintaining manufacturing operations and employment at Uddington will be urgently explored.

To this end the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr Ian Lang) has put in hand a study of the facility and its viability.

Mr Fatchett: While it is possible to understand the desire of the Trade and Industry ministers to

# Caterpillar closure

hide behind the embarrassment of the Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr Malcolm Rifkind), is it not about time the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (Mr Paul Channon) did something in these circumstances and took some action?

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vice-president of Caterpillar promised that there would be a £1,000 million funding of schemes throughout the 30 sites which this company has throughout the world, including a £62 million investment in Uddington.

It is an absolute scandal that the Government is prepared to be a doormat to the Americans and resign its public responsibility. Are we now to see all such machinery imported into this country despite the balance of payments implications?

Mr Shaw: I think we must remember there is a massive investment in this country by American companies, providing jobs and important parts of manufacturing industry.

In this case the company took a decision to make an investment in good faith, in September, last and then apparently reviewed again its worldwide capacity. This is the situation which gave rise to the change in the decision.

Mr Rifkind rightly took the view that the particular review of capacity was hardly compatible with the decision on the investment and that is a view I wholly share.

In response to a further question, he said: There was a meeting with the president of Caterpillar and a team (which came over from America for discussions. There was a request that they should review and

reverse their decision, indeed was taken up by a letter from the Prime Minister to that effect.

The company did review the matter but unfortunately decided to confirm the decision.

Mr Michael Hirst (Strathkelvin and Bearsden, C) Caterpillar have behaved dishonourably in firstly accepting a generous offer of support for its investment programme and then cancelling it and announcing the closure.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said that the company has deceived the Government, the unions, the workforce and the local management in a totally calculated and ruthless manner.

It is intolerable for multi-nationals to abandon the interests of the workforce and the community which has given 30 years of service to their company. What is the policy of the Government and what action does the Government propose in the face of a company deliberately and calculatedly deceiving it and this country?

Mr Shaw: He is making an extremely strong attack on the way the investment was made and the consequences in the light of the decision the company has made. I have to warn him I am not sure whether these remarks will have a beneficial effect on American investment in Scotland.



# Courts give more joint child care after divorce

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Divorce courts are awarding joint custody of children to divorcing parents three times as often as they did 10 years ago, according to research just published in the legal journal, *Family Law*.

There is, however, still a great deal of opposition to joint custody orders from judges and solicitors, particularly in the North-east, the research shows.

Joint custody orders are also largely favoured by middle class, better-informed parents. Only one of the surveyed courts with a high number of joint custody orders had a predominantly working class catchment area.

The research, compiled by two law lecturers, included interviews with 26 solicitors in the North-east, nearly all of whom expressed misgivings about joint custody orders, seeing them as "childless, artificial and unrealistic".

The solicitors believed that the parent who would be looking after the child had a right to a sole custody order; some thought joint orders should be reserved for cases where children were split between parents or where parental work, such as teaching, allowed enough access for there to be almost "shared care".

The solicitors were highly critical of the use of a joint custody order as a kind of "consolation prize" to defuse an argument over the physical possession of children.

The law lecturers, Jacqueline Priest and Jonathan Whybrow, working in connection with the Law Commission's review of child care law, showed that in 1985 a total of 82,039 custody orders were made in England and Wales.

Of those, more than three-quarters granted sole custody to the wife, 9 per cent awarded it to the husband, and almost 13 per cent made joint custody orders.

The rise in joint custody orders has been mainly at the expense of custody orders in

favour of husbands, which have fallen as a proportion of the total. A sample survey in 1974 of 434 orders showed that in 81 per cent of cases custody was awarded to the wife; in 13.2 per cent to the husband; and in 5.2 per cent jointly.

The figures, from 10 courts, showed that even in joint custody orders the wife was awarded care and control in most cases.

Over three months, 2,929 custody orders were made in the 10 courts, of which 612, or 21 per cent, were joint custody orders. Overall care and control was awarded to the wife in 81 per cent of these joint cases and to the husband in 16 per cent.

In two cases care and control was not touched on; and there were five children where the order was for shared care and control.

The lecturers said that joint custody was less likely with children under six. Joint custody was awarded equally in respect of boys and girls, while fathers were less likely to receive sole custody of girls than of boys. Fathers also had a greater chance of being awarded sole custody with older children.

Judges disagreed about the value of joint custody orders. Some believed they were important in demonstrating that the parent with whom the child was not living still had a parental role in the child's life, but others were sceptical, saying there was a danger the child might fall between two parents if neither had a clear responsibility. Secondly, there was a fear that joint orders would cause further discord.

The incidence of joint custody was highest in the southern half of the country; it accounted for 5.6 per cent of all custody orders on the Northern circuit and 6 per cent on the North-eastern circuit, but for 18.6 per cent and 17.9 per cent on the Western and South-eastern circuits.

## Athlete's brother named in drug case

The brother of Daley Thompson, the athlete, was said in court yesterday to be a dealer who supplied heroin to Boy George, the pop star.

Mr David Bate, for the prosecution, mentioned Mr Frank Thompson while cross-examining Steven Luben, who is accused of conspiracy to supply Boy George with drugs.

He asked Mr Luben, aged 35: "Do you know Daley Thompson's brother Frank? He is a heroin dealer, isn't he?"

"When drug squad officers asked you if anyone else was supplying heroin to Boy George, you told them Frank Thompson was?"

Mr Luben: "I told them I could not supply them with names of any big dealers because I didn't know any."

"I knew him as Frank the Crank but I did not know he was a drug dealer."

"They asked me if Frank was supplying drugs to Boy George but I told them I could only give them names of drug addicts, not of suppliers."

Miss Diane Feiner, aged 35, who shares a flat with Mr Luben in Westbourne Terrace, Paddington, west London, is also accused of conspiring to supply heroin to Boy George. They both deny the offence.

The case continues today at Knightsbridge Crown Court.



Mr Donald Johns, chairman of the Freeman's Association of the Forest of Dean (right) with Mr Gilbert Kear, at Old Park colliery, near Bream, Gloucestershire. Local hospital cuts may mean no more people being born within the hundred of St Briavels to enjoy the right, dating back 700 years, to mine there (Photograph: Nick Rogers).

## Stockings are tops with Northerners

In the North, six women out of 10 prefer to wear traditionally suspended stockings. In London and the Home Counties the ratio is reversed and tights are favoured (Our Employment Affairs Correspondent writes).

This little-known fact of the north-south divide emerged as

Sophie Mirman and her husband, Richard Ross, were building up their remarkable hosiery empire known as Sock Shop, the forty-first branch of which will be opened today in Oxford Street, London, by Mr David Trippier, the minister responsible for small businesses at the Department of

Employment.

The Government's interest in Sock Shop lies in the shining example the company has set for the loan guarantee scheme operated by the department.

The scheme backed the loan for their first shop in 1983. Now the business employs

200 directly, about 1,000 indirectly and is heading for a turnover of £12 million a year.

Richard Ross, an accountant who watches the property and financial side of Sock Shop while Sophie Mirman directs the buying and retailing, of four million pairs of socks and tights a year.

## Liverpool MPs join the war on drugs

Liverpool MPs of all parties have joined forces to counter the use of drugs after hearing that as much as 90 per cent of crime in the region is drug-related.

In Sheffield, meanwhile, the city council has adopted a policy to identify and treat people with a drink problem.

David Alton, Liberal MP for Mossley Hill, Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Walton, and Malcolm Thornton, Conservative MP for Crosby, have called for increased police action in dealing with drugs on Merseyside after hearing of the scope of the problem.

Liverpool solicitors have told them that drugs are responsible for 90 per cent of the city's crime. Drug-users are almost monopolizing crimes such as burglary and theft to pay for their habits.

Mr Paul Rooney, a solicitor, said: "Virtually every burglary case now has a drugs connection". In Sheffield the city council has drawn up a document to guide management and unions on dealing with problem drinkers.

Information on the situation will be used in seminars, and on leaflets and posters. Problem drinkers are to be urged to seek treatment. They will face disciplinary action if they refuse. The council says its objective is to reduce alcohol misuse.

# YOUR MONEY ALLOWS CANCER PATIENTS TO BE TREATED IN THE MOST SPECIAL HOMES OF ALL.



## THEIR OWN.

As things stand right now, one person in three reading these words will get cancer. There is hardly a family in the land that will escape the effects of this devastating disease. And many of the 200,000 people who contracted cancer last year would have preferred to be treated at home, supported by their families. As a charity, we believe that providing proper care for the patients is just as urgent a priority as searching for a cure.

### Coming to terms with cancer

When people first learn that they have cancer the reaction is often to ask: "Why me?" There is no answer. Cancer strikes old and young, rich and poor, without discrimination. It strikes without warning.

That is when the Cancer Relief Macmillan fund can begin to help. It was founded in 1911 by Douglas Macmillan after he had watched helplessly for months while his father died of cancer in great pain and distress. It was his plan to set up special homes to take care of cancer patients, and it was his vision that created a body of nurses with the specialised training to cope with the unique problems that cancer brings. These were to become known as Macmillan nurses.

What does a Macmillan nurse do exactly? The task of a Macmillan nurse is to help relieve suffering. She works closely with the

local G.P. and District Nurse to alleviate both the physical pain that can accompany the disease, and the mental anguish that can overwhelm not just the patient, but the friends and family who must live through the experience as well.

Cancer Relief pays for the training of these nurses and continues to fund their first three years in the community (after which the NHS takes over) and the training covers not only the most advanced techniques of pain control, but also equips the nurse to give emotional support and counselling to the patients and their families.

But perhaps the most crucial aspect of the nurse's work is that she can visit the patients in their own homes. Instead of being banished to a hospital ward, the cancer patient can be treated in familiar surroundings, supported by those who are nearest and dearest.

### The role of the Continuing Care Home

While the Macmillan nurse may be the most visible outward sign of the work of Cancer Relief, a great deal of money goes towards the building of the Continuing Care Homes. The role of these homes is to provide a haven for cancer patients where they can be treated and where they can come to terms with their condition in an environment of dignity and calm. Often, there is a need for rehabilitation - for the patient to escape temporarily from the panic and pressure of normal life, while learning to cope with the devastating new situation. In the homes, they can learn what is involved in their treatment, and their families can be shown how best to

care for them when they return to the world outside.

### The urgent need for money

Great strides continue to be made in the search for cures, but the stark fact remains that although 75,000 patients recover each year, more than 150,000 do not.

At the moment, there are simply not enough nurses and homes to cope with more than just a small minority of cases. Every donation, however large or small, can produce an immediate result.

By helping to fund a Macmillan nurse's training. By helping to finance our education programme which is teaching both doctors and nurses to apply the new pain control skills in hospitals and in the community at large. By helping to build one of our homes. Or by helping us to provide grants for patients in need, to meet the costs of heating and other essentials.

From a purely self-interested position, it may seem more prudent to give money to a charity that is seeking new cures, but each year many patients are finding that any cure will come too late.

At this very moment there are people suffering needlessly because there just isn't the money to care for them.

Tomorrow, it could happen to you, or to somebody you care about.

Please help us today to make a life for those who live with cancer. Send your donations to: Major HCL Garnett CBE, Room T11, Cancer Relief Macmillan fund, 15-19 Britten Street, London SW3 3TY. Telephone: 01-351-7811.

## Economics of forestry criticized as unsound

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The economic justifications for a subsidized afforestation programme in Britain are fundamentally unsound, a report published today by the Council for the Protection of Rural England says.

Import saving through a subsidized industry appears increasingly anomalous and contrasts strongly with the position adopted towards, for example, coal, it says.

It is remarkable, in the context of a cost-cutting government that the arguments put forward by a Treasury document in 1972, which found that the only justification was the provision of some rural employment, has not been revived, the report says.

Far from applying its rigorous economic philosophy to the forestry sector, the Conservative Government, which came to power in 1979 in effect wrote off the accumulated debt of the Forestry Commission and introduced a less demanding form of calculating the subsidy.

The council's report backs many of the arguments put forward by the National Audit Office and casts further doubt upon a large-scale switch from farming to forestry as agricultural land becomes surplus to requirements.

The present policy of subsidy and tax relief has attracted and benefited two categories of buyer who have neither long-term interest in

the countryside nor any desire to live there; financial institutions and people seeking tax concessions.

"The system will not generally lead to establishment or purchase of upland plantations by neighbouring farmers", it says. On the contrary, it will lead to the permanent separation of ownership between farm and forest.

The report by Mr Philip Stewart, the author of a study in 1980 which recommended an increase in upland afforestation, argues that assumptions about future demand for timber depended on estimates in the 1960s and 1970s about the world economy, which are not justified today.

It draws attention to several environmentally destructive effects of large-scale afforestation, particularly in Scotland. These include erosion and consequent losses to hydro-electric generation; flash-flooding, acidification of lakes and rivers; and damage to fisheries, including salmon stocks.

Such problems were largely avoidable and could have been prevented by more sympathetic planting policies.

Total investment amounts to about £90 million a year, of which perhaps £80 million is borne by the State. *Growing Against the Grain*, (Council for the Protection of Rural England, 4 Hobart Place, London SW1W 0HY: £5 plus 55p p&pp).

### Sale room

## Getty museum in £2.6m David bid

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Two mythological lovers depicted in a farewell embrace by Jacques Louis David, the great French neo-classical painter, broke auction records to sell for \$4,070,000 (estimate \$2 million-\$3 million) or £2,642,857 at Sotheby's in New York on Tuesday to an undisclosed bidder who turned out to represent the Getty Museum of Malibu, California.

David is one of the rarest artists going. The French did not like to let his work out of the country: the London National Gallery had to do a special deal with the French authorities to secure a portrait for the British collection recently.

The Sotheby painting had sold in New York in 1950 for only \$3,950 and been acquired by a collector in Uruguay. It was found there recently by Mr Pedro Saorin Bosch, a

Spanish businessman-dealer, who consigned it to Sotheby's.

Mr Saorin Bosch is wanted by the Spanish authorities for smuggling a Goya out of Spain but that provenance did not discourage bidders.

The painting, entitled "Les Adieux de Télémaque et Eucharis", dates from 1818.

A festive scene in the Piazza del Popolo, Rome, "The Start of the Race of the Riderless Horse", painted by Horace Vernet in 1820, soared to \$484,000 (estimate \$80,000-\$120,000) or £314,286 and was bought by Marlborough Fine Art.

Another unexpected price was the \$187,000 (estimate \$100,000-\$150,000) or £121,429 paid for a watercolour by Turner, "The North West Front, Cassiobury, with Hounds and Huntsmen", dates from 1807.

**Cancer Relief**  
**Macmillan fund**

**75 YEARS OF CANCER CARE.**

Registered as the National Society for Cancer Relief Regd No. 26107



## WORLD SUMMARY

## Culture minister takes the reins

Oslo — Mr Knut Frydenlund, the Norwegian Foreign Affairs Minister, was taken seriously ill suddenly yesterday afternoon as he returned from a meeting of the Nordic Council in Helsinki (Tony Samstag writes).

With Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Prime Minister, and Mr Johan Joergen Holst, her Defence Minister, out of the country for a meeting in Tokyo of the United Nations Commission on Environment and Development, of which Mrs Brundtland is chairman, the longest-serving minister, Mr Hallvard Bakke, Minister of Culture, became the acting head of Government.

Mr Frydenlund, aged 60, was taken from the airport to hospital in Oslo, where he was undergoing tests. He was reported to be unconscious but had been taken off a respirator and his heart functions were normal. He is widely considered the elder statesman in Mrs Brundtland's new minority Labour Government, which took office less than a year ago.

## Vatican charge

Milan (AP) — Italian authorities have issued an arrest warrant against Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, the American who heads the Vatican Bank, in connection with the collapse in 1982 of the Banco Ambrosiano.

Sources close to the investigation said that the warrant charges Archbishop Marcinkus as "an accessory to fraudulent bankruptcy" in Italy's biggest bank failure. Two investigating judges refused to confirm the report.

## Sisters given bail

Cairo (Reuters) — Marion Arnold, aged 42, and Margaret Carol Paleschi, aged 49, sisters from Hampshire, were freed on bail of \$950 each by a judge here yesterday after denying knowledge of heroin worth millions of pounds found in a wooden elephant in their luggage 10 days ago. They have not been charged.

The judge ordered Mohammed Ahmed Niaz and Mohammed Zaki el-Halwagi, who were also arrested at the airport, to be held in custody for 45 days.

## Black leader predicted

Johannesburg — There is no reason why South Africa should not have a black president, Dr Denis Worrall, South Africa's former Ambassador in London, told a questioner on a phone-in programme broadcast yesterday by the private Radio 702 station (Michael Horvath writes).

Dr Worrall, who is contesting the white general election on May 6 as an Independent, said: "There is no reason in principle why there should not be a black president. The important thing is that he should be a man who appeals to a great many South Africans of all colours."

When Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, the Foreign Minister, suggested that South Africa might have a black president, he was publicly reprimanded by President Botha.

## Premier searched



## Berlin arrest

Berlin (AP) — East German border guards have arrested Susan Klicker, an American woman photographer, for taking pictures from the top of the Berlin Wall.

She was held on Tuesday after scaling the wall with a ladder at theCheckpoint Charlie border crossing between West and East Berlin, a spokeswoman for the United States Embassy said.

## Awards for Britons

New York — Two British performers were among those who received Grammy awards at the annual recording industry ceremony in Los Angeles. Steve Winwood, aged 38, a rock singer of the mid-1960s, captured three awards, two for his single *Higher Love* and one for *Back in the High Life*. Sir Georg Solti also received an award.

## Women in condom campaign

From John England Bonn

Several prominent West German women are to appear in anti-Aids advertisements in support of condoms under the slogan, "I make love with..."

They include actress Christine Kaufmann, a former wife of Tony Curtis, authors and a film director, and will be featured in magazines and possibly later on posters sponsored by Frau Rita Süssmuth, the federal Health Minister, and a women's journal.

Frau Süssmuth, a Christian Democrat who is a mother of two and a practising Catholic, has come under fire from Catholic bishops for advocating the use of condoms to guard against Aids.

She has been criticized by the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) for refusing to make registration compulsory for Aids sufferers but refuses to give way on either point. The CSU state Cabinet in Munich yesterday agreed to make Aids tests compulsory for certain groups.

● MOSCOW: The Soviet Union is to launch an wide-ranging information campaign on Aids. Mr Georgy Khlyabich, Vice-Minister of Health, announced yesterday (AFP reports).

● PARIS: The French Government will lift restrictions on the sale of hypodermic syringes for an experimental period of one year in an bid to stop Aids spreading among drug addicts (Diana Geddes writes).

## UK urges caution on missile pact

By Andrew McEwen Diplomatic Correspondent

Strong signs emerged yesterday that Mrs Thatcher's visit to Moscow could coincide with a critical stage in the debate within the Atlantic alliance over the future of the Star Wars programme.

Whitehall officials perceived this possibility after meetings yesterday between Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, with two senior Reagan Administration officials.

It became clear that the central issue of whether to change Washington's interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty cannot be settled before the Moscow visit.

The effect could be to enhance the importance of Mrs Thatcher's visit at the end of March. Although she has made it clear she is determined not to be an East-West go-between, officials recognize that the Strategic Defence Initiative will be a dominant issue in her talks with Mr Gorbachev.

The British Government has not yet come out clearly for or against a change in interpretation, but yesterday Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey urged the Administration to give weight to the political consequences.

Sir Geoffrey pointed out that a change would have a major impact on the NATO

allies, on Western public opinion, on Congress and on the East-West strategic arms talks in Geneva.

Mr Paul Nitze, the US special adviser on arms control, and Mr Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary for Defence, were sent to London as part of a consultation process. They said that the issue at stake concerned whether the treaty permitted certain types of testing of Star Wars technology.

No decision on deployment was imminent, nor would it be until the early 1990s.

So far all testing has conformed with the so-called "narrow interpretation" of the 1972 treaty.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, now believes a looser interpretation is needed to make possible certain tests in space. President Reagan and his

Cabinet have declared that they consider the "broad interpretation" to be legally correct, but have held back from implementing it.

Mr Nitze and Mr Perle said yesterday that President Reagan would not make a decision until he had a list of experiments needed, the initial reactions of the allies and Congress.

Sir Geoffrey asked whether there would then be a further round of consultations. Whitehall officials said that the reply given amounted to an assurance.

Earlier this week Mr William Taft, Mr Weinberger's deputy, passed through London and said there would be further consultations after the first had been prepared.

● BONN: EEC problems and Star Wars were discussed by Sir Geoffrey and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, in informal talks here yesterday (John England reports).

## SDI deployment 'possible by 1993'

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, said that a crucial Star Wars test to be carried out next year could lead to deployment of a space-based defence against ballistic missiles as early as 1993.

It is the first time he has set a possible date for deployment under President Reagan's controversial Strategic Defence Initiative.

He said the test, involving the destruction of a target in collision with a prototype rocket, could best be carried out under a broader

interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. His remarks came amid growing opposition to this in the Senate.

Mr Weinberger, speaking to editors of *The New York Times*, said that under a new interpretation, development and testing of a wide variety of defensive systems would be allowed, including those based in space.

Any technology not actually incorporated in anti-missile rockets, launchers or sensors of the sort that existed when the treaty was signed in 1972 would be exempt from the test ban, he felt.

How SDI began, page 12

## Soaring prices force France to raise target for inflation

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Government yesterday reluctantly raised its inflation target for 1987 from 1.7 per cent to 2.4 per cent after the worst monthly price rise figures in January for 34 years.

It also revised its economic growth target for the year from 2.8 per cent to "slightly above" 2 per cent, about the same as last year.

M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, has asked government ministers to carry out a "budget redeployment" to find cuts in spending this year of about 7 billion francs (£750 million), with which to finance additional measures to tackle unemployment and to pay France's increased EEC contribution.

The lower economic growth target is bad news for the conservative Government's hopes of keeping down unemployment — the ordinary voter's main concern — in the run-up to the presidential elections in just over a year.

The number of unemployed rose by 38,000 last month, bringing the total to 2.6 million, representing 10.9 per cent of the working population. In the 10 months since the right came to power, the jobless figure has risen by 224,000, despite an important government youth employment campaign.

M Philippe Séguin, Minister for Employment and Social Affairs, last week described as "optimistic" an independent forecast of 3.4 million unemployed by 1991. To maintain unemployment at its present level, the economy needed to grow at an annual rate of 4.2 per cent between now and then.

Although the Government had been expecting a high inflation figure for January, on account of exceptionally cold weather, strikes and the rise in oil prices, it insisted yesterday that it would still be able to meet its inflation target of 1.7 per cent by the end of the year, after a 2.1 per cent inflation rate last year.



Young Iranians celebrating in Tehran the eighth anniversary of the Islamic Revolution with an effigy of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq carrying American and Soviet missiles.

## Peres tackles conference snags

From A Correspondent Cairo

Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, arrived in Cairo yesterday for a two-day visit to discuss with Egyptian leaders a proposed Middle East peace conference.

He told reporters at the airport that he had come to Cairo to attempt to solve "two or three" points of disagreement he had with the Egyptians about an international conference.

Mr Peres carefully selected his words when asked if he thought the international conference was the only way to

peace in the Middle East. "I believe Egypt, Jordan and Israel agree that we have to negotiate directly. But if in order to open direct negotiations we shall have to go through an international conference or forum, yes, we can open with it."

Egyptian officials wholeheartedly welcomed Monday's EEC declaration on the conference, and a Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman here also welcomed it and urged the EEC to "propose a mechanism

for the international conference".

Mr Peres last met President Mubarak in Alexandria last September, one month before he swapped posts with Mr Shamir. During their talks they agreed to work towards an international conference under United Nations auspices.

Yesterday, Mr Peres met Egypt's Prime Minister, Dr Atef Sedki, and the Foreign Minister, Dr Ahmed Esmat AbdelMeguid. He is scheduled to hold talks with President Mubarak today.

## Man in the News

## Soldier-diplomat for Nato

From Christopher Thomas Washington

General John Galvin, the likely successor to General Bernard Rogers as commander of US and Nato forces in Europe, is regarded as both a tough soldier, with firm views about the global communist threat, and a sophisticated diplomat who could help to reassure Western Europe about the US commitment to its defence.

Since February 1985 he has been Commander of the Southern Command, based in Panama, which has put him in the forefront of the Reagan Administration's strategy of toppling the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua. In contrast, his new post would

call for high-profile diplomacy. Asked this week if he had been offered the position, he responded: "I don't know anything about it."



General Galvin: firm views on communist threat.

General Galvin, aged 57, a former English teacher at the US Military Academy, is an enthusiastic backer of air mobility for infantry, which is central to the Army battle doctrine which calls for striking the rear echelons of Warsaw Pact forces if they tried to invade Western Europe.

The general shares the Reagan Administration's perception of Soviet ambitions. He believes that Nicaragua, Cuba and Warsaw Pact forces are bent on subverting and intimidating their neighbours "rather than marching across their borders". He has repeatedly stated his commitment to the American-backed Nicaraguan Contras.

## Parents' plea frees tourists held as spies in Zambia

From Jan Raath, Harare

Four young white South African tourists were released in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, yesterday after being held in jail for nearly 11 months accused of being South African "spies".

Mr Rudolf Ottermann, aged 28, Mr Duncan Vause, aged 28, Mr Randolph Keyser, aged 27, and Mr Bernard Koch, aged 23, were arrested in northern Zambia on May 27, 1986, eight days after South African commandos launched raids against alleged bases of the African National Congress in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

A West German citizen who was arrested with them but released shortly after, said the four had been severely tortured by Zambian security officials.

The four were paraded at a press conference at State House, President Kenneth Kaunda's official residence, and appeared strained but otherwise healthy.

President Kaunda said the four had been approached by South African military intelligence before they left for their holiday.

However, he said, it was "quite clear to me that these young men were coming here as genuine tourists". They were being released in accordance with Zambia's policy of "humanism". The four were among dozens of white

tourists to be arrested during a security alert after the raids.

The President said he had rejected approaches from South Africa for their release. However, the fathers of Mr Ottermann and Mr Keyser arrived in Lusaka from Johannesburg with their lawyer on Tuesday to plead with President Kaunda, who said he was "very impressed" with the parents' "Christian behaviour".

In a hint concerning Sunday's bomb blast in a suburban post office, he added that "in the next few days some more arrests will be made, and no mercy will be exercised".

## Lost tribe of Mizoram's quest for recognition

From Michael Hamlyn, Aizawl

It is not unusual in the steep narrow lanes of Aizawl, the hilltop capital of Mizoram, to find shopfronts calling themselves Zion Stores, for the concept of Zion is deeply embedded in the Welsh Presbyterian tradition, and the Mizos people of the Lushai Hills in the far north-east of India were converted to Christianity by the Welsh.

What is rather startling, however, is to find one labelled "Jewish Stores, Prop A. B. Levi". Round the corner and down the lane a little another sign says: "Shion Shalom Prayer Hall", and is decorated with the menorah, the seven-branched candelstick and the star of David. Here in the green-clad hill state,

whose inhabitants are fiercely proud of their Christianity, there has become established a group of religious Jews, claiming that they are descended from one of the 10 lost tribes of Israel, and following recognizably orthodox Jewish practice.

In a small corrugated iron shack, rented from a cotton mill, 50 or so families each Saturday don the skull cap and prayer shawl and follow Jewish ritual. The wives keep kosher kitchens, which is difficult in a state where pork is pretty much a dietary staple. The children long to go to Jerusalem.

"I have tried three times to go to Israel," said Miss Rebecca Rai, a handsome 26-year-old beautician, trained in a school run by the Indian Jewish community in Bombay. "But

I have not been allowed to go. The Israelis will not give me a visa." Miss Rai said that she had applied as a tourist, but had been turned down because the Israelis believed that she wanted to settle there.

The community has been in touch with Amishav, an Israel-based group looking for the lost tribes sent out of Palestine in 700 BC. They have met and correspond with rabbis who instruct them in the correct formulas for worship and social practice. They are considering officially converting to Judaism as a way of gaining recognition as Jews.

"We are having a hard time convincing the Rabbinate. But I have been against conversion," said Miss Rai. "To convert you have to say: 'I am not a Jew and I wish to be-

come one'. It means we have to deny our history." The Aizawl Jews, who are related to similar groups in neighbouring Manipur state, have already begun experiencing Christian hostility.

But they are not an isolated phenomenon even here. There are other groups also claiming descent from one or other of the tribes of Israel.

While Miss Rai and her family claim descent from Menasseh, across the other side of town, in district called Salem, another group are calling themselves descendants of Enoch.

The descendants of Enoch — they point "Enoch-thah" above their doorways — are perhaps the oddest of all. They began to call themselves Israelites more from a determined

fundamental Christianity than anything else. "We knew that Christ died for us," explained Mr Thandiana, one of the sect elders. "And we knew that Christ was an Israelite. That meant that we must be Israelites too."

This feeling was reinforced by the visions of a young boy, Lalremphia, now 15, the son of a carpenter, who hears God's voice directly. His dreams are written down and studied by the community, and his visions are followed to the letter.

## COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

Mr Reagan is about to make the most critical appointment of his presidency. Whomever succeeds Mr Donald Regan as Chief of Staff in the White House will have the task of restoring stability to an administration in disarray.

Its position appears even worse to me now than I am here in Washington than it did from London. Morale in the Administration has plummeted.

In the final two years of its life a number of people would anyway be drifting away to lucrative jobs outside. But far more are going now than would normally be expected. A sense of direction is missing and there is the impression of a White House that has been overwhelmed by frangibility.

If this continues it will be destructive of far more than the President's record. We shall all suffer if the United States is left without effective government for the next two years. There should be no illusion that Congress could fill the vacuum left by an embattled presidency.

Only a strong and capable chief of staff would have any chance of putting this Administration back together again. Mr Reagan would not be able to do this by himself. He has always depended heavily on effective staff support. His gifts have lain in his political intuition, his capacity to express potentially what the average American is feeling instinctively and in the warmth of his personality.

One should not scorn these

## Attention to detail needed

qualities now that Mr Reagan's stock is sinking. But they need to be compensated by other abilities that Mr Donald Regan has never possessed.

Any chief of staff must have the attention to detail that this President conspicuously lacks. But the new man must also have the quality of instant credibility. His very appointment must instill confidence inside and outside the Administration even before he has done a thing.

He must be acceptable to Mrs Reagan. The raucous that has come to characterize her relationship with Mr Reagan would be destructive to any team. This means that the new appointee's personal loyalty to the President must be absolutely beyond question.

But it is almost equally important that he should be able to cultivate reasonable relations with Congress. Now that the Democrats control both Houses of Congress they will not want to make life easy for a Republican president. Yet neither will they wish to inflict damage on the office of the presidency. There should be scope for at least a degree of understanding if it is fostered from the White House.

It is because the job requires such a range of talents that there is talk of splitting it, with possibly former Senator Paul Laxalt to look after relations with Congress and someone else to run the White House.

Mr Laxalt is close to the President. He would be welcome both to Mrs Reagan and

## Pressure put on Mr Baker

among his former colleagues on Capitol Hill. But I doubt if he would command confidence more widely.

Mr Drew Lewis, Mr Reagan's former Transportation Secretary, would be a strong candidate for the other role if he were available.

But the matter had not been settled by the middle of this week. Mr Ed Meese, the Attorney General and formerly a member of the *Franklin* who ran the White House in the first term, has been pushing the claims of Mr John Harrington, the Energy Secretary.

There has also been pressure on Mr James Baker, the Treasury Secretary, to consider going back to the White House. He would want certain assurances, especially over other appointments, before he would contemplate a move that might well not be in his own personal interest.

He has his own political ambitions, with his eye on the presidency at some future date, and the chief of staff post is not one in which independent reputations are easily made. In any case he has already shown that he is capable of doing it well, and it would now be an even more thankless task than it was then.

He could hardly be expected to be eager for the appointment. But he has all the qualities required for taking up a role on which the final act of the Reagan Presidency will depend so much.



## Ivan the Terrible trial: Survivor's life without hope

# Ukrainian 'tortured inmates of his own accord'

From Ian Murray

Above the corridor which led to the gas chambers of Treblinka was the Hebrew text: "This is the gate for God. May the righteous enter through it." And there was a wine-red curtain which prisoners who had to clear corpses away used to describe as "the Holy Ark".

Mr Eliyahu Rosenberg, one of the very few who saw the inside of a gas chamber and lived to tell about it, described these details yesterday when he gave evidence at the trial of Mr John Demjanjuk, who is accused of being "Ivan the Terrible", a Ukrainian executioner at the death camp.

Mr Rosenberg had vivid

memories of "Ivan". "I saw him every day standing by the gas chambers with some murderous implement in his hand. I saw how he beat, screamed and stabbed at the victims. He hit me as well with his whip."

"I would see him with a sort of sword and he would cut off an ear or a nose. He would stab at the bodies and I cannot comprehend why. He wasn't a human being. To inflict blows, yes, we were used to that. But this torture, no one had ordered him to do this. He would do it of his own accord. No German told him to do it. In fact, later they told him not to."

Mr Rosenberg described how he had volunteered to do

"light work" the day after arriving at the death camp, still unaware of what went on there. With a group of others he was marched off to the extermination area.

"I saw a mountain of corpses," he said. Among them must have been his mother and three sisters who had arrived at the camp with him.

"We started retreating but we were beaten to work by a German with a whip. We were lashed. They said: 'Get the stretchers, grab a corpse and run.' They had to run and dump bodies in a huge burial pit and then 'gallop like a horse' back to get another body."

For the next 11 months this

was part of everyday life. The only permitted rest was when he waited as new victims were driven into the chambers.

"In the summer I only heard the crying of these people. But in the Polish winter when temperatures

eventually became numb to it. "In the winter the people ran into the gas chambers because they wanted to get out of the cold. They did not need beating to go there."

Once inside the chambers, with the doors sealed, the screams would start again. "Mum, daddy, children's names or a voice calling 'hear, oh God of Israel!'" After 20 minutes the screams dropped to moans and finally all was quiet.

In the depth of winter, new orders arrived to burn all bodies. "Everything had frozen from the cold. We had to back our way through the corpses with pickaxes in order to make it possible for the

excavator to pull out a pile of them."

Many prisoners in the work gangs hanged themselves using their belts slung from a beam. "We used to help them. They would stand on a stool and then would ask us to pull it away and death came quickly."

He had twice narrowly escaped death at the hands of "Ivan". Once the Ukrainian ordered him to have intercourse with a dead woman which was a prelude to his own execution. He managed to find a German officer who cancelled the order.

The second occasion was when Ivan whipped him 30 times for stealing bread, but he managed to go on working and

avoid the inevitable executions of any injured person.

But on August 2, 1943, an uprising in the camp allowed him to escape over the barbed wire into the woods where he wandered "like an animal" for a year.

He said that one of the Jews who escaped with him told him that in the uprising some prisoners had burst into the Ukrainian barracks and hit the guards with picks and shovels.

"I was full of happiness. I was away from the inferno and I was listening to what was dearest to my heart—the killing of the Ukrainian murderer. For me that was the most wonderful thing to hear."

## Maputo rebels target clinics

From Paul Valley

Quelimane, Mozambique

Nicadala is one of those long, straggling African towns which is little more than a collection of buildings along a dusty main road to somewhere else. But a catalogue of those buildings which have been destroyed gives an insight into the peculiar style of the war in Mozambique.

The large block of shops is standing, but the local co-operatives there has been burnt out. The district administrator's bungalow, which with its big windows and verandah maintained a little of the old Portuguese colonial style in the town, is now gutted.

The teachers' training college has been attacked. And, in the most recent of the three guerrilla raids, the town's little health centre has been almost destroyed.

The health workers heard the soldiers of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) coming and fled, as did most of the town's occupants. The rebels managed to kill only two town officials.

When the townsfolk returned they found that grenades had been thrown into the health centre. But before the rebels had set the place alight they had systematically ransacked it.

"I was astonished," said the centre's peripatetic nurse, Marion Birch of the Save the Children Fund. "They had not just taken what might be useful to them, like drugs and bandages. They had taken everything—even the spectacles we use for gynaecological investigations. Anything they could not carry they destroyed."

This policy of wanton destruction is the hallmark of the South African-backed rebels. "There is something wilfully obscurantist about it," said one Western diplomat. Prime targets in this war are health posts and schools, nurses and teachers, as well as important economic targets and officials.

When the Portuguese abandoned Mozambique in 1975 they left one of the worst colonial legacies in all Africa. Health services were provided for only 7 per cent of the population. The new Marxist Government made health a priority.

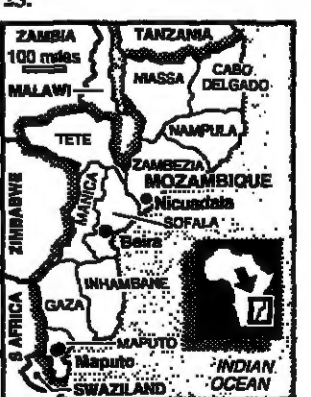
By 1979 it had immunized 95 per cent of the population. By 1983 it had created 1,222 rural clinics.

But the MNR has destroyed more than 500 of those health posts, depriving, according to a Unicef report, two million people of health care and ending most vaccination programmes. Hundreds of medical personnel have been killed or wounded.

As a result of this and malnutrition after the MNR's destruction of crops and its paralysis of the transport of foodstuffs, Unicef estimates that an additional 82,000 children died in 1985. The infant mortality rate here has shot up from 180 per 1,000 live births and is now the highest in the world. Today more than a third of all babies die before they are five.

In Nicadala the health centre has since reopened in a store house. But after the last attack people are afraid to use it.

"Before we were treating 60 to 70 sick kids every day," said Ms Birch. "After the attack that dropped to 12 and four months later is still only 20 to 25."



## Gorbachov vows to take his reform war into heart of bureaucracy

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, yesterday declared war on his many opponents inside the bureaucracy and said that 1987 would be a year of "speedy social and material reform".

He confirmed in a live televised speech that last month's crucial plenary session of the Communist Party's Central Committee had been postponed three times because of resistance to the sweeping proposals—including those to democratize the party structure—which it eventually endorsed.

"We want today to alter radically the atmosphere in society, for we cannot be pleased with how we lived and worked previously," Mr Gorbachov said.

"Nothing will come of it if we do not fully break the forces of inertia and deceleration which are dangerous in their ability to draw back the country again into stagnation and dormancy, menacing the consolidation of society and social cohesion."

Although he was addressing 5,000 Soviet trade union delegates at their congress, his outspoken comments were clearly intended as a warning to his opponents in the country as a whole that he intends to fight to ensure that his modernization plans are not sabotaged.

Referring pointedly to his recent tour of Latvia and Estonia, Mr Gorbachov disclosed that his meetings with

people there had shown that changes had created a "revolution of expectations" with the public expecting them to be followed by "a speedy social and material reform".

His passionately argued speech—which often broke from the text issued by Tass—confirmed the conviction of many Western diplomats here that there is growing pressure from below for a quick and substantial improvement in living conditions to result from the much-publicized drive for perestroika (re-organization).

"The main thing, and hence the most difficult, still lies ahead. Up to now we have been mostly preparing for re-organization: we were working out its strategy, mapping out the main ways, identifying everything that was a hindrance and called for adjustment, and determining positions for departure," Mr Gorbachov said.

The 55-year-old Kremlin leader, whose most resilient opponents are in the entrenched middle ranks of the bureaucracy, added: "It is no secret to anyone that many were content, and some still remain happy, to work in a sluggish manner with unearned pay, undeserved bonuses, with a mutually understanding atmosphere, with lack of control, and with irresponsibility."

In a revealing reference to the formidable difficulties which still face him on the

ground, Mr Gorbachov went on: "Re-organization implies an increase in everyone's efficiency, in one's work, be it worker, collective farmer, office personnel, engineer, scientist, teacher, government minister or party official. By no means everywhere and always do things stand precisely in this way."

He then issued a sharp rebuff to those who have challenged his controversial plans to increase democracy in key areas—including senior levels of the Communist Party—by the introduction of elections by secret ballot which have already been introduced in some places.

"I will put it bluntly: those who have doubts about the expediency of further democratization apparently suffer from one serious drawback which is of great political significance and meaning—they do not believe in our people," Mr Gorbachov said.

They claim that democracy will be used by our people to disorganize society and undermine discipline, to undermine the strength of the system. I think we cannot agree to that."

Mr Gorbachov berated the unions—which boast a membership of about 140 million—for their failure to push harder for wage differentials to allow for more proficient workers to secure higher salaries.



Supporters cheering President Aquino and holding up a "Cory Doll" during celebrations at a military camp yesterday.

## Filipinos mark Freedom Day in carnival spirit

Manila—Joyous Filipinos danced in the streets, sang and prayed with thousands of soldiers yesterday to celebrate the first anniversary of the overthrow of former President Marcos and the return of democracy (Keith Dalton writes).

Cheering and flag-waving civilians celebrating Freedom Day embraced smiling soldiers in a re-enactment of the "People's Power" revolt one year ago when hundreds of thousands of people formed a human barricade to protect the soldiers after they rebelled against the Marcos regime.

Children and adults clambered over tanks and cheered wildly as Air Force fighters streaked past and Army helicopters showered confetti and flowers

over the heads of an estimated half a million people who crowded a mile-long stretch of Manila's Edsa Highway.

There was no sign of tension even though 3,000 troops remain on full alert after intelligence reports of a possible attempt on bombing campaigns by Marcos supporters. Mr Marcos yesterday completed his first year in exile in Hawaii.

The day-long celebrations began with the nationwide peeling of church bells and a flag-raising ceremony at military headquarters at which President Aquino praised the rebel soldiers who joined the anti-Marcos camp leaders, the former Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, and the armed forces chief, General Fidel Ramos.

"In the moment of truth, when you were ordered to fire on marchers for peace, for once in your lives you disobeyed. You disobeyed the dictator in obedience of a higher cause," Mrs Aquino told soldiers and civilians.

But since taking power Mrs Aquino has grappled with two attempted military insurrections and continuing discontent within the armed forces over her handling of the communist insurgency she inherited from the Marcos regime.

Debt talks: The Philippines will continue its debt rescheduling talks with creditor banks next week despite high-level suggestions that it follow Brazil's example and suspend interest payments on its foreign debt, Mr Jaime Ongpin, the Finance Secretary, said yesterday.

## Guerrillas loot police armoury

Dhaka—A policeman was killed and another mortally wounded as a band of underground Marxist guerrillas overran a suburban police station and looted the armoury (Ahmed Fazl writes).

It is the second time in three months that the group, allegedly led by Major Zia Uddin, a former army officer, has attacked a police station and plundered its armoury.

Brithon freed

Delhi (Reuters)—The High Court has set aside the conviction last May of Peter Robertson Cowan, a Briton jailed for 10 years for narcotics offences.

Swan song

Stockholm (AP)—Milos Forman's film, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, is closing in Stockholm after 573 weeks.

Dogs home

Christchurch (Reuters)—The last 14 husky dogs to work in Antarctica are on their way to the United States and retirement.

Danger post

Little (AFP)—French bomb experts were called to a piece of wasteland to defuse a live 132 lb First World War mortar shell that local children had been using as a goalpost.

## Palme killer hunt 'will probably fail'

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Swedes were yesterday warned to resign themselves to the probable failure of the hunt for the killer of Olof Palme, the late Prime Minister, the first anniversary of whose death falls this Saturday.

Superintendent Inge Renberg, who is leading a specially cut-back squad of 70 detectives, admitted he had no real leads on the killing.

"We must just work patiently," he said.

In an interview with the National News Agency, TT, he said: "It will take a long time before the killer is caught—if ever."

As torchlight processions and peace meetings are planned for this weekend in tribute to Mr Palme, Sweden under its new Prime Minister,



Mr Carlsson, following a more cautious line.

Mr Ingvar Carlsson, aged 53, continues to pursue a markedly more cautious, middle-of-the-road course than that advocated by Mr Palme.

The country is fast losing the image Mr Palme sought to give it as the conscience of the developed world, advocating disarmament, equality and generous support for the Third World.

The traditionally "safe" left-wing cause of South Africa found Mr Carlsson very much on the defensive this week while attending a Nordic Council meeting in Helsinki.

He continued to resist the imposition of unilateral trade sanctions that would cost jobs in Swedish firms supplying the South African mining industry and halt imports of manganese, vital for speciality steel production.

A year after taking office, Mr Carlsson still comes across as a modest, uncharismatic figure, in marked contrast to the flamboyant Mr Palme.

In a recent interview he said he had never harboured ambitions to be Prime Minister. "I was completely set on Olof staying put for several years as Prime Minister," he said. "There was speculation that he might take some international assignment, but I believe he would have wanted to stay in Sweden."

## America's growing army of homeless

# 25,000 wander the streets of Chicago

From Charles Bremner

Chicago

When the temperature falls below 15 degrees Fahrenheit, the police start pulling the homeless off the Chicago streets and take them to centres like Captain Gary Crowley's. Those are the lucky ones.

Mr Crowley, a hard-bitten Salvation Army captain, runs the only warming shelter in the north side of the Windy City, which, like all of America's big cities, is in the grips of a tide of homelessness that has had no equal since the Depression of the 1930s.

About 90 people can crowd into the khaki camp beds in Mr Crowley's dormitory on the third floor of an old commercial building. Other city shelters can provide 1,800 beds—a far short of the number needed for the 25,000 people wandering the streets of Chicago with nowhere to spend the night.

"We're just being swamped by the number of homeless people around now," says Mr Crowley, whose centre is a seven-minute taxi drive from the gleaming towers of the opulent city centre. Mr John Cheyne, the Salvation Army's

Chicago director, said he thought it intolerable that hunger and homelessness should be spreading in "the world's most dynamic country."

For the first few years of the Reagan Administration, Washington cut back welfare

Chicago's first black mayor, Mr Harold Washington, won an easy primary election victory over Mrs Jane Byrne, his rival for the nomination as the Democratic candidate to run America's third city for the next four years (Owen Owens Correspondent writes from New York). Mr Washington, aged 64, who casts himself as a foe of the old Chicago Democratic "machine", received massive support from the city's black population to take 53 per cent of the vote. Mrs Byrne, aged 52, who was ousted as mayor by Mr Washington in 1983, received 47 per cent of the Democratic poll in a turnout by 76 per cent of the 1.5 million registered electors. For the past six decades, 60 years Democratic candidates have won the mayor's office in Chicago. No Republican has even sat on the 50-member council for a decade.

spending, the states did little and the complaints of the agencies like the Chicago Salvation Army went unanswered. With regiments of homeless now visible across the land, the issue has hit the national consciousness and the legislators have begun to act.

Hardly a television news bulletin goes by without a report on the new poor, usually with quotes from figures bundled in blankets lying

on steam gratings of the cities of the northern frost belt, or shots of "bag ladies" sifting through rubbish bins.

Spurred on by the increasingly intrusive sight of the homeless in the capital, federal politicians have just defied a presidential veto and ap-

proved \$50 million (£32.4 million) in emergency funds and started speeding a further \$500 million package. The new Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, Mr Jim Wright, is leading the drive. "I just don't believe that the American people would turn their backs upon the needs of their fellow Americans for a clean and warm and safe place to spend the night for \$2," Mr Wright said, referring to the cost per

head of the \$500 million package.

The emergence of the homeless issue has coincided with a new consensus among politicians on reforming the creaking welfare system.

Contracting budgets have shrunk welfare payments to the unemployed by about 33 per cent in real terms over the past decade.

One of the few old-school liberals in Congress, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, calls the new momentum for welfare overhaul, based on job training and work incentives, the political equivalent to a "rare alignment of the sun, the moon and the earth that causes all manner of natural wonders".

Some political scientists are already diagnosing a pendulum swing back towards greater social concern from the comparative neglect of the conservative Reagan years.

Congressmen say that the Administration, which has until recently placed the burden of dealing with the poor on the states, is now showing a new willingness to use federal funds.

## First game drawn in tie to meet Kasparov

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

The Soviet pair, Anatoly Karpov and Andrei Sokolov, have drawn the first game of their 14-game match in Linares, Spain, to decide who will be the challenger to the world champion, Gary Kasparov.

The opening, on Tuesday night, Caro-Kann, led to some initiative for Sokolov, playing white. On his 26th move Sokolov offered a sacrifice of a rook which the former world champion, Karpov, could not risk accepting. The result was that Sokolov gained a pawn.

But in the ensuing endgame of two rooks plus knight versus two rooks plus bishop, Karpov was able to develop adequate counter-play for his lost pawn.

On move 33 Karpov finally re-established material equilibrium, and the draw was agreed on move 35, when Karpov had only one minute left on his clock. Game two will be played on Thursday.

The two Grandmasters analysed together for five minutes before leaving the stage.

White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	e5	19 g4	h5
2 d4	c6	20 h4	g6
3 c3	g6	21 g5	h6
4 e5	h6	22 g6	h7
5 f4	h7	23 g7	h8
6 g4	h8	24 g8	h9
7 h4	h9	25 g9	h10
8 g4	h10	26 g10	h11
9 f4	h11	27 g11	h12
10 e5	h12	28 g12	h13
11 d6	h13	29 g13	h14
12 c5	h14	30 g14	h15
13 b4	h15	31 g15	h16
14 a3	h16	32 g16	h17
15 b2	h17	33 g17	h18
16 a1	h18	34 g18	h19
17 b1	h19	35 g19	h20
18 a2	h20	36 g20	h21

## Disillusion grows as talks to end Afghan war resume

From Michael Hamlyn

Delhi

As representatives of the Afghan regime and Pakistan met in Geneva under UN auspices for the next round of proximity talks aimed at ending the Afghan war, Pakistani negotiators are reported to be disillusioned.

According to a Western diplomatic source in Delhi, the Pakistanis were disappointed by the response that

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, received during a recent visit to Moscow.

Despite the propaganda built up around the talks—the Russians have already announced that they expect this to be the final round—the Pakistanis reportedly feel that there has been no real shift in Soviet ideas on a political settlement.

The talks began in Geneva yesterday, with the Pakistanis and representatives of the Afghan regime in separate rooms. Señor Diego Cordóvez, the special representative of the UN Secretary-General, shuttled between them. The final discussions centre on a timetable for the withdrawal of Russian troops.

The Russians say they cannot withdraw in less than four years, but the Pakistanis, with

US backing, insist that the only criterion for timing should be logistics: how long it physically takes the soldiers to pack up and go.

The Pakistanis fear that with a period even as short as 18 months the Russians will be able to mop up the Mujahidin guerrillas whose supplies will have to be cut as withdrawal begins.

The Afghan regime fears

that without the Russians to defend them, the life of party members will be threatened.

The policy of national reconciliation of Dr Muhammad Najib, the Afghan leader, has also disappointed the Pakistanis and Western sources, who believe that Mr Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, is sincere about wanting to push his troops out.

The problem is that all

references to the likely shape of a government after the Russians go indicate that Dr Najib sees the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the ruling communist party of which he is secretary, as its backbone. He has also said that the revolution which brought the Communists to power is irreversible.

Neither of these sentiments is acceptable to Mujahidin

guerrillas in exile in Pakistan. Rebel leaders refuse to participate in any government that includes communist party members.

It also seems clear that there is opposition to the reconciliation policy within the regime itself. According to one observer, Dr Najib is carrying less than half of his followers with him. He said the whole idea of national reconciliation terrified every PDPA man.

It is believed that Dr Najib has been forced into his policy by Soviet enthusiasm for ending their presence in Afghanistan.

But those with expectations of success in Geneva are puzzled that no forum has been established for talks on evolving an acceptable form of successor government. Without this, there is little hope for an accord allowing the Russians to pull out.

## UN claims consensus on political solution

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The Afghans themselves, without exception, must be encouraged to decide their own future," Señor Diego Cordóvez said yesterday in opening what he hopes is the final phase of the proximity talks.

Referring to his recent visits to Kabul and Islamabad, as well as to Washington and Moscow, the UN representative said: "I feel there is very strong support everywhere for this

political solution, though some people have strong doubts on whether it is possible. There was still deep distrust. Since it was agreed in November that UN observers should monitor the situation during and after withdrawal of the 110,000 Soviet troops, the sole unresolved point was the timetable.

Señor Cordóvez asserted that all elements were now being consulted, including the Mujahidin. He was convinced that, once there was agreement on a withdrawal timetable, "other things will fall into place", according to procedures laid down in the four legal instruments of a UN-sponsored settlement.

In addition to the troop withdrawal, these cover non-interference and non-intervention, the voluntary return of four million refugees and guarantees provided by the Soviet Union and the US.



## SPECTRUM

# Loyalties torn in two

## THE TIMES PROFILE

### THE COMMON ROOM

Teachers will lobby Parliament this afternoon over the Government's plan to impose a pay settlement. John Clare and Mark Dowd found determination and despair in two big schools

**H**ighbury Grove is a tough, inner-city comprehensive with 1,250 boys. The mid-1960s architecture is brutal; the whole atmosphere discouragingly harsh. The staff room, with its cheap furniture and dirty windows, is as seedy as a social security office.

By contrast, Easthampstead Park, which has 1,500 pupils, is a mock Tudor mansion perched on a hill overlooking Bracknell in Berkshire. The staff room, which is comfortably furnished, commands a lush view of the Thames valley.

Both schools have creditably high standards and are popular with parents, but there the similarity ends. They represent two opposing faces of the state system: a division between those who have to cope with the social pressures of the city and those who do not.

The division is faithfully reflected in the attitudes of their teachers. At Highbury Grove, not a notably militant school, they are grimly prepared to contemplate another two years of disruption — or more if that is what it takes. But at Easthampstead there is no appetite for another long fight. As one teacher put it: "I think we have run out of options."

The teachers at both schools are equally angered by Kenneth Baker's plan to deprive their unions of the right to negotiate pay and conditions through their local authorities. So although, confusingly, a majority at both schools will vote yes in the ballot, they will be making different commitments.

It is a confusion that seems to have been deliberately fostered by the leaders of the three biggest unions. Together they have drawn up a ballot paper which poses only one question: "Are you prepared to strike and take action short of strike? YES/NO."

When the teachers at Easthampstead vote yes, it will be for no more than a half-day protest strike during the fortnight beginning on March 9. At Highbury Grove, however, they will be signifying their assent to a protracted campaign which will cause their pupils to be sent home repeatedly.

Both schools know what that means, for they have both suffered grievous disruption over the past two years. Michael Hawe, the headmaster of Easthampstead, says they have been the worst in his 12 years as a head.

Just under half his staff of 97 are members of the largest and most militant union, the National Union of Teachers. The rest are divided between the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers and the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association.

For two years, in obedience to their unions' instructions, most of them withdrew what they call their goodwill. They banned staff and parents' meetings outside school hours, refused to take classes for absent colleagues and stopped out-of-school activities.

But many teachers at Easthampstead are bitter now about the way their unions acquired themselves during the endless negotiations, which moved like a circus with the seasons from various parts of London to Coventry and Nottingham and back again, without achieving anything that looked remotely like an agreement.

"It allowed the Government to seize the initiative," one said. Another complained of point-scoring and petty membership struggles. A third likened union officials to a gaggle of squabbling fourth-years.

If such views are held by any of the 90 teachers at Highbury Grove, they are never expressed. They insist they have no option but to continue the struggle: they see the alternative as submission and doggedly refuse to contemplate it.

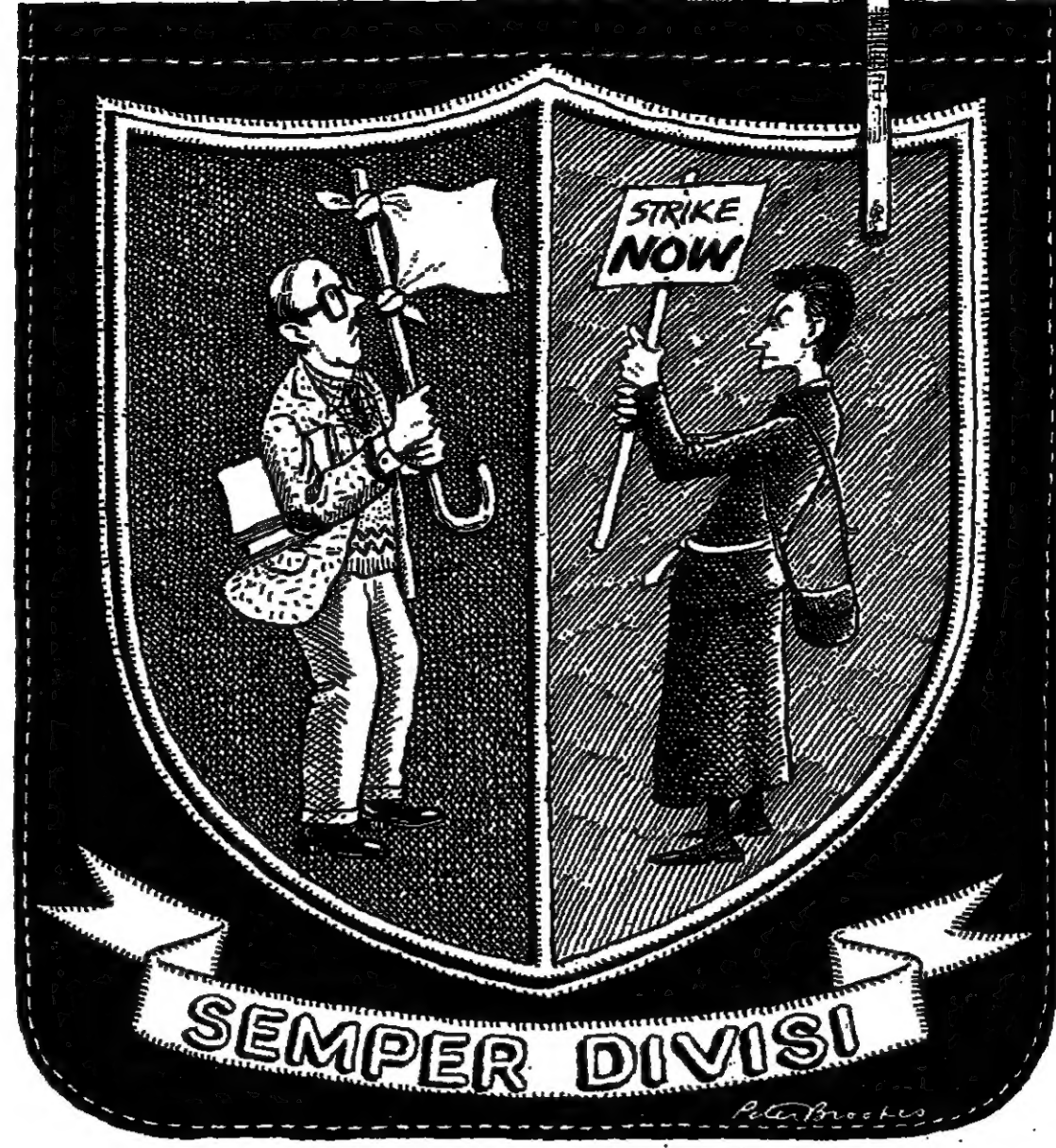
The NUT and the NAS/UWT each recruit about 40 per cent of the staff; the rest belong to the AMMA. "Whatever action our unions ask for will have enormous support here," said the NUT spokesman, Bob, who, like most of his colleagues, declined to give his full name. Karen, who has been a teacher for 12 years and is a member of the NAS/UWT, nodded her head in emphatic agreement.

"We've come too far to give in now," Bob added, "and, besides, it's not just pay and conditions we're protesting about now. It's the loss of our negotiating rights as well."

**K**aren nodded again. "We're told our job is absolutely essential, but just look at our pay and conditions! Baker seems to assume we're only working when we're in the classroom. He forgets about all the marking, preparing, assessing, and discussing we have to do. We don't object to working long hours; we'd simply like to be rewarded for it. And it's not just a matter of pay, either: it's a question of professional pride, the way we're valued by society."

David Darby, an English teacher for 11 years, had already filled in his NUT ballot paper. "I voted yes," he said quietly. "Why? Because I'm demoralized. Teaching in secondary schools is a grotty, seedy, shabby experience. It's an onerous treadmill. You're marking every night until 10 pm. It makes you ill in the head. And the salaries are so low your partner has to work to pay the mortgage."

"No, I don't think taking action



will make any difference. But what else can you do?"

Ruth, a senior teacher who has been in the job for 17 years, said: "Education is bloody hard work. You're fighting for control every lesson you're teaching. At the end of the day there's no more of you left to give. You go home too tired to eat properly."

"I've seen teachers arrive at school in the morning and turn away again because they can't take what's coming. Oh, they're a dedicated lot here but, by God, they're not being paid for it."

Ruth said she had left the NUT some years ago to join the NAS/UWT because she disapproved of striking. But she was voting yes this time.

Only one of a dozen teachers questioned at Highbury Grove seemed at all impressed by Mr Baker's pay offer, which, as he has repeatedly pointed out, means they will have had rises worth 25 per cent over the two years to this October.

"It sounds good, doesn't it?" said Deborah, a French teacher for five years. "But bank employees, policemen and local government workers all have opportunities to earn much more. I think financially the future is bleak. Yes, I do enjoy teaching, but given the choice again I wouldn't do it. That's a pity, isn't it?"

At Easthampstead, the teachers tended to compare their pay with the rise in house prices. In the windows of three local estate agents, a hundred or so properties were on

display; only five cost less than £48,000. "How can anyone even think of entering the profession now?" asked one teacher.

Don Jackson, one of three deputy heads at Highbury Grove, is a member of the AMMA and has been teaching for 30 years. He has just applied for early retirement at the age of 56. "I've had enough," he said.

**H**e held up a duplicated sheet of columns and names. "Look at this. My job is to decide who to send home. There are six teachers off sick today and three unfilled vacancies. That makes nine and I've got four supply teachers. So 40 kids will have to go home early."

"It's the same every day, only sometimes it's worse. I sit here like a sort of demi-god saying you will have education today and you will not. Last year, it was the fourth-years who suffered most. Now they're in their fifth year and they're completely disaffected. Discipline's gone; they don't even turn up for lessons. I just want to get out; it's turning me grey."

At both schools, the two words most often on teachers' lips were "status" and "respect". They are not, according to Michael Hawe, the headmaster of Easthampstead, to be equated merely with pay. "It's much larger than that," he said.

"It's a question of how much a country values its educators," And, he might have added, its children.

### DIARY OF A DISPUTE

● 1985: Feb 26: Two largest unions begin industrial action in opposition to "inadequate" 4 per cent pay offer. Teachers want 12.5 per cent.

April: NUT backs two-day week. July 17: Seven per cent offer to teachers rejected. Talks fold. October: Government urges councils to sue teachers who withdraw goodwill.

● 1986: January: Local authorities offer 8.9 per cent rising to 8.5 if unions join talks on restructuring the profession. February: NAS/UWT ballot backs deal. NUT forced to accept settlement for 1986.

May 2: NUT accepts interim settlement for 1986. Cuts off industrial action and joins talks. May 21: Kenneth Baker replaces Sir Keith as Education Secretary. May 24: Scott judgement goes against NUT. Teachers told they are contractually obliged to cover for absent colleagues.

July 24: Government five of six unions reach provisional deal on restructuring. NAS opposed. October: Baker makes £208 million available for pay up to March 1988. Announces intention to scrap Burnham committees. November: NUT and AMMA agree pay and conditions deal with local authorities. Baker rejects it.

● 1987: January: Teachers switch attention to preserving negotiating rights. February: Industrial action recommended by three largest unions.

# They went DATaway

Tomorrow EMI will release the Beatles hits on compact disc, a vote of confidence, if one were needed, that the future of hi-fi lies in CD. But does it? Only last week it became clear that three Japanese companies were to launch digital audio tape playing machines on their home market in March. To them, DAT represents the ultimate in music making for the home. Will CD, therefore, be made redundant after only four years?

Do not despair. DAT will not make your CD player obsolete but it may mean you will have to lay out another few hundred pounds to stay ahead of the hi-fi revolution.

The secret behind both these new systems is digital technology. Ordinary records work on an analogue system — the pattern on the grooves of the record produce in your machine a signal which represents the original music. Tape cassettes use the same system but they have seriously damaged the black disc market: not only can you carry them around, but you can also record on to them. Last year 55 per cent of LPs sold in the world were on tape cassettes, and only 38 per cent on black discs.

Digital recording converts the original signal into a numbered code which is then read and converted back by your machine. CDs give the consumer an all-digital system and a spectacular improvement in sound reproduction. In addition, CDs are almost impossible to scratch and they are played by a laser instead of a needle so the surface does not wear.

From their launch in March 1983 CDs grew spectacularly and this year they are expected to account for 14 per cent of world LP sales. European and American companies, invested heavily in their production. But not the Japanese, whose industry is based on hardware (the players) rather than software (the records). So the home electronics industry is divided down the middle and the two sides have totally different concerns.

Western companies loved CD because the consumer could not record one on to an ordinary tape without losing all the quality. So the old copyright problems produced by home and pirate recordings could possibly be solved and the West's massive music software industry could be protected.

The Japanese care nothing for this. They want the West's software but they also want to

Compact discs? The Japanese opted for digital tapes — and sent shock waves through the industry

sell new hardware. DAT is just that — a tape system that provides a sound matching the compact disc and (here's the rub) allows you to record from your CDs with little loss of quality. So for some years companies from the West and from Japan have been in furious debate about DAT. The West argues that CD is still an "emerging" technology which could be murdered in its cradle by DAT.

Now the argument is happening at the level of the European Commission and the Japanese technology ministry. The West is threatening to ban DAT machines completely unless the Japanese put safeguards in their machines which prevent recording. The Japanese say this is an outrageous imposition on the consumer.

Aiwa, Panasonic and Sony are launching DAT machines in Japan next month at a cost of around £800 each, with tapes costing about £1.50. They will not come into the West until agreement is reached.

All-out war, however, is unlikely. The Japanese need our software as much as we need their hardware. So the likeliest outcome is worldwide agreements on tighter copyright controls.

For one thing, big western companies like Philips have a foot in both camps. Their software offshoot Polygram is against DAT like everybody else but the parent company has a DAT machine in the pipeline. For another, CD itself is perhaps not as threatened as the West may think.

It is remarkably sturdy, whereas tape, however high the quality, ultimately wears. It is quicker than tape at switching between tracks. And CD can be used as a computer storage system — an encyclopedia can be stored on a single disc. This opens the way for a system known as CD-I, which uses that capacity to provide complex video game programmes.

And the future? Asked whether anything would supersede digital systems, one Philips executive said: "I don't think so yet — but then 10 years ago we all thought analogue was safe..."

Bryan Appleyard  
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## 'People who see the Church as part of a romantic Enid Blyton past anger me'

The plan: an all-night café for the young and homeless in the heart of London — run by the Church

**T**he Rev Donald Reeves — "radical rector" of St James's, Piccadilly, and the man who brought us Ken Livingstone and Norman Tebbit in the pulpit — is not given to doing out and about. Of his latest scheme he says: "Some people may see it as Band Aid, as not tackling the fundamental problems — and maybe they are right. But I think it could become a place where deeper issues will be raised and people will want to do something about those problems."

The deadline for the café, Reeves says, is "yesterday". Realistically, a full-time development worker could be appointed next month and the café itself might be open for business some time next year.

"There are lot of potential difficulties," the flamboyant, energetic and controversial Mr Reeves admits moodily over a rare mid-morning break. "The café could become a centre for drug pushers or prostitution. What do you do with young people at three



Donald Reeves: the "radical rector" who saved his church

hoped-for million is destined for structural work, such as repairing the spire and making usable the 17th-century organ, while the rest, in addition to the café, is for enterprises as diverse as the Centre for Health and Healing, the Interface Project and "the arts" — by which St James's means anything from a lecture by the Russian film-maker Andrei Tarkovsky to an anti-heroin rock concert with Siobhán and the Banishes.

More controversially, it will fund discussion workshops. The Drama Project, for example, is a Reeves innovation "to explore issues of personal, national and international security in the modern age" but Reeves is vehement that there is no socialist bias.

**W**earing jeans and looking more tired than usual, the rector explains: "I'm bored out of my mind by people who use this sort of rhetoric. I'm told I'm left-wing because I invite people like Ken Livingstone and Tony Benn here, but nobody said I was right-wing when Tebbit came."

As to the notion that the Church should be in any way divorced from politics, Reeves takes the view: "We are making connections between faith and life. People have reduced Christianity to going to church, but Jesus didn't talk about the Church or even God, but the Kingdom, about renewing every part of creation. If one was going to believe that the Church is the sole place where God is to be found, then God help God and the Church."

St James's — which in this year's bleak midwinter opened its doors to the homeless at

night — has been criticized for giving new space to ex-hibitionists and misfits. "That's good news," says Mr Reeves. "They're really well come; the gospel is about misfits." The people he can't cope with are Yuppies with their "dreadful attitudes about getting to the top by trampling on everyone else and treating women as commodities."

As St James's bookshop testifies, however, most other ideas for living are considered plausible. The Interface project has established links with religious communities from Buddhists to Muslims. The aim is not to swap faiths, but to share experiences.

In an age of declining congregations, Reeves has

moved listeners with his rousing sermons, and attracted interest by bringing in "activities appropriate for a city centre church". In particular, he has brought young people into St James's. It's an approach he sees as a contrast to other churches' increasingly "reactionary view of themselves". They are usually locked and only the vicar's wife knows where the key is. I think I've opened this church wide.

"I get angry with people who see the Church of England with nostalgia, as if it is some little thing to be preserved as part of a kind of romantic Enid Blyton past."

Stephanie Billen  
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### CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1192

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35

**ACROSS**

- 1 Llama-like animal (6)
- 4 Armed dining chair (6)
- 9 Opposed to (7)
- 10 Pasta wheat (3)
- 11 Crib (4)
- 12 Judgment (7)
- 14 Final result (11)
- 16 Sudden stalking (7)
- 19 Spot (4)
- 22 Put out (5)
- 24 Self-contradictory statement (7)
- 25 Maid (6)
- 26 Dozen (6)

**DOWN**

- 1 Slightly open (4)
- 2 Spanish beach (5)
- 3 Verified (9)
- 5 Assist (3)
- 6 Imbalance cizziness (7)
- 7 Distant (6)
- 8 Woven silk picture (11)
- 11 Rubbish (3)
- 13 Hyde Park riding circle (6,3)
- 15 Learned (7)
- 16 Negative vote (3)
- 17 Compliance (6)
- 18 Cycle foot lever (5)
- 21 Wheel shaft (7)
- 23 Twenty hundred-weight (3)

**SOLUTION TO NO 1191:**  
ACROSS: 1 Markdun 5 Knob 9 Raccoon 10 Ears 11 Solve  
12 Rele 13 Marow 15 Maybe 16 Extol 18 Decor 20 Chill  
21 Entrail 23 Rant 24 Asquith  
DOWN: 1 Menger 2 Racially 3 Duo 4 Winkle-pickers 6 Nark  
7 Bestow 8 Remember 11 Schedule 14 Autocrat 15 Mercer  
17 Lulled 19 Mien 22 Too.



## HEALTH

# In the race against tiredness

Some people think that the words female and fatigue are inextricably linked, but after studying the facts, Dr Holly Atkinson believes otherwise. Donna Leigh discovers why

Four and a half years ago Dr Holly Atkinson, a 35-year-old American medical journalist and television presenter who has been hailed as the Jane Fonda of medicine, declared war on "having it all" and set out to find ways to combat what she describes as the female epidemic of the Eighties: fatigue.

It was her marriage, in 1983, which made her realize something that all women will find familiar: "Either my energy had to increase or the demands on me had to decrease." She began to research ways in which she could boost her energy, a study which resulted in a book, *Women and Fatigue* (published in Britain today), and in the conclusion that while we may have a finite amount of energy, we can all learn to utilize it in a far more efficient way.

"There are an enormous number of women who think that the 'F' in the word female stands for fatigue; that fatigue is somehow linked with hormones and there's nothing you can do about it. But tiredness is not in our genes, it is a symptom of having too many demands made upon our minds and bodies," Atkinson says.

"In three out of four cases, when a woman visits her doctor nothing physically wrong is diagnosed, but this doesn't mean nothing is wrong. Fatigue is always real. But the way it is presented usually leaves a woman thinking it's a figment of her imagination."

Never before, she asserts, have we been so susceptible to fatigue. "Women have only added to their roles. They haven't changed them, swapped them or been able to give up their traditional roles. What they have done is to take more on."

She cites studies which show that women with children, whether they work full-time at home or have outside jobs, spend 85 to 103 hours working. In addition, she says, housewives and mothers spend as much time in the home today as they did at the turn of the century. "Curiously,

labour-saving devices haven't saved one bit of labour. It is so much easier to get the chores done, we do them more often. We don't just wash the clothes on Monday, we wash them every single day of the week."

In researching her book, Atkinson surveyed just over 100 white middle-class Americans, which she admits was not balanced in terms of race or social and economic grouping. They did, however, include single, married and divorced women with and without children, those who worked outside and in the home. Thought provokingly, their overall response when interviewed was: "We know we've broken down a lot of barriers, got through a lot of doors, but the only right we've earned is the right to be perpetually tired."

According to Atkinson, fatigue is the third and final stage of the stress cycle. The first stage is decreased resistance to stress: colds, viruses and infections are primary symptoms. The second is adaptation to stress: the body operates for long periods of time at very stressful levels. The third stage is fatigue, chronic exhaustion. "There have been cases where the adrenal levels of fatigue patients have been measured and it was found that they had depleted their adrenal glands."

It is startling to note, Atkinson observes, that one in four cases of chronic fatigue can be accounted for by an underlying physical illness: diabetes leading the way, followed by hyper-thyroidism.

Besides the obvious causes of fatigue, she lists smoking, drinking, depression, drugs and crash dieting as well as the conflict between job and home.

It is those women who feel they cannot manage their lives who are most susceptible to fatigue, she says.

"My favourite analogy is driving a car in a Grand Prix. We know that the faster you drive a racing car, the faster you're going to burn up fuel, and the more you have to make pit stops. Men will make those pit stops in life. I



Dr Holly Atkinson: 'Tiredness is not in our genes, it is a symptom'

found this was the big gender difference. They will relinquish tasks like mowing the lawn and watch the television without feeling guilty. Whereas a lot of women prefer to keep going, get their chores done and suffer from fatigue. What they are in fact doing is getting into a racing car and driving round until it packs out on the track. Not taking time out to revitalize themselves is the fatal mistake most women make."

Atkinson's own lifestyle would appear to leave her little time for the remedies she prescribes. After qualifying as a doctor of internal medicine and spending 18 months with the public health service in Washington, she went on to obtain a Masters degree in Journalism from Columbia University.

Since 1983 she has been freelancing full-time in medical journalism. A striking blonde, blessed with the kind of features loved by the cameras, she hosts two television shows a week, one specifically for doctors and the other a general interest programme called *Bodywatch*. But since her marriage to Grant Tate, a 52-year-old university professor and computer specialist, she has stopped smoking, given up alcohol and adopted a low-fat diet based on pasta, potatoes, chicken, rice, fish and fresh vegetables.

These, together with exercise and correct sleeping patterns are, she says, essential to conquering fatigue: she believes her own regime of four aerobic classes a week is the ideal and that if seven hours' uninterrupted

sleep each night is not possible, catnapping during the day becomes essential. Mothers of young babies, she suggests, should try to rise at their normal time and nap later in the day at the same time as their child.

Undoubtedly, one of the most refreshing messages in *Women and Fatigue* concerns the high standards set for women. "You're supposed to have a dazzling career, a body like Raquel Welch and to entertain like a dream hostess. Of course, something has got to give and I think it should be our cleanliness standards. The problem is that having a pristine home is inextricably linked to a woman's ability as a wife and home-maker. It's part of her identity. That should change."

One of the most common questions she is asked is how to gain instant energy. She sighs: "If I had written a book called 'The Secrets of Instant Energy' it would have been a runaway best-seller. There is just no such thing. What pleases me is that many women have told me that they have changed the way they think about fatigue. By making small choices they can tip the balance in favour of boosters and feel a heck of a lot better. The good news is that by making these choices you can avoid making radical changes, like having to choose between career and family."

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*Women and Fatigue* is published today by Macmillan, £10.95.

# Cry baby blues

Babies that will not be comforted are a tremendous strain on families. How do they cope?



Misery for all: a baby's wail

There can be few sounds in all nature as unendurable as a baby's cry. Evolution has made it a precision instrument to bore into the mother's consciousness: a sort of dentist's drill for the ears, an electric prod to galvanize her into action.

All babies cry, of course. Give or take a few smiles and gurgles and some limited body language, it is their only means of expressing their needs. It is when the crying does not stop that the problems begin.

An estimated 10 per cent of babies cry "excessively" and will not be comforted. Pat Gray, the author of *Crying Baby* which will be published this week, believes that the term "demanding or difficult" is probably more appropriate since it stresses the endless attempts to pacify the baby.

Pat Gray, who is 34 years old, has had two such children. Michelle, now a healthy six-year-old, screamed at length before and after every feed until she was seven months old, when it was found that she was allergic to cows' milk. Two years later, Daniel began yelling in the hospital and bawled for the best part of the next three months. They never discovered what was the matter with him.

Between the two, Gray, a former personnel officer in the health service, formed a local support group with

seems to confirm the importance of "contact comfort".

Gray stresses that "it's hard to appreciate, if you've not been through it yourself. The attitude is often 'Oh, all babies cry and parents just have to get on with it'. But we are not talking about ordinary, normal crying." She does offer some tips on tackling the problem in her book, from herbal remedies to vacuuming as a soporific, from swaddling and womb-music cassettes to putting an aquarium in the room, or turning the cot in another direction.

The effects of a crying baby on the mother and other members of the family can be devastating: women feel guilt, anger, frustration, exhaustion, lack of confidence, loneliness and stress and it can strain a marriage and affect older children.

In extreme cases, the child may be harmed. More than half the mothers Pat Gray talked to confessed that they had felt like hurting the baby. Recent American research has shown that a child's crying, combined with other social and economic factors, was frequently a common trigger for abuse.

"How many court cases do you read where the person has said 'I just could not stand the screaming any longer'?" Gray feels there is a lot more research to be done, but shortage of funds and the

Mothers confessed that they had felt like hurting the baby

fact that the syndrome is of limited duration and not usually life-threatening, have made it low on the list of priorities. Cry-sis is currently appealing to Edwina Currie for cash. The minister, herself the mother of a crying baby, has made sympathetic noises. Without a grant the group may not be able to carry on.

"We need to make babies more welcome, so that mothers are not isolated," says Gray. "We need to extend support. And we need a revolution in antenatal classes, to stress what having a baby could really mean."

Liz Gill

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*Crying Baby* by Pat Gray is published this week by W & B. Publications, £3.50. Cry-sis can be reached on 01-404 5011.

## Primrose power

### MEDICAL BRIEFING

Last year when farmers were thinking of growing alternative crops, it was suggested that the increasing demand for evening primrose oil, frequently used in the treatment of premenstrual syndrome, might warrant cultivation of the

plant. Research carried out at the University of Glasgow confirms this. Experiments on 52 patients with rheumatoid arthritis, who used anti-inflammatory drugs, provide further evidence of the usefulness of evening primrose oil.

and fish oil. Some patients were given placebo, others either had fish oil combined with evening primrose oil, or evening primrose oil alone. Most of those taking the combined oils were able to reduce their dose of conventional drugs and two-thirds of those taking evening primrose oil alone, gave up the non-steroidal drugs entirely.

### Bat bites

A letter in *The Lancet* about rabies in European bats will do little to help the conservationists' campaign to dispel the public's almost superstitious fear of these usually harmless mammals which nest in their attics.

In America, where last year 829 cases of bats infected with rabies were reported, there is genuine anxiety as there have

been a number of cases of people catching rabies after being bitten by bats. The report in *The Lancet* shows that colonies of infected bats have spread from Russia and Finland, where the first cases of infected humans occurred, to northern Germany, and southern Jutland in Denmark, and makes the assumption that it is more widespread in Europe than previously supposed. In Denmark it seems there has been little spread from bats to terrestrial mammals, although the first case of a Dane being bitten by a rabid bat was reported in the autumn of 1985.

### Travel tips

Fifty years ago, the Army and Navy Stores catalogue illustrated solidly-made travelling medicine chests, containing emergency first aid supplies for expatriate Britons. In 1987 the traveller should follow the recent example of the Prince of Wales and again take a medicine chest, for AIDS is rife in those countries where there has been little money to provide sterile needles, disposable syringes and blood transfusion sets, suturing needles and materials. MASTA, the Medical Advisory Services for Travellers Abroad have produced a modern pack, the size and weight of a sponge-bag, which contains all the necessary equipment for emergency injections, stitching and transfusions. Each pack costs £8.52 plus VAT, from MASTA, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7HT (01-631 4408).

### Cream care

The Government's leaflet on Aids, with its warning against the use of oil-based lubricants with condoms, has worried women who use spermicidal creams as an additional safeguard against conception. Their fears are groundless: the commonly used spermicides, such as Ortho-cream, and Delfen, are water based and Orthoform is water-miscible. Genexol and Rendells are oil-based, but would not affect a condom. The warning was aimed at Vasoline, baby, and other mineral oils. Laboratory experiments show that the spermicidal creams have an antiviral action against HIV.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

# What happens when a rat gets drunk as a skunk?

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**Japan's Man-Made Sun.** What will they think of next? Now, Japanese researchers are working on a new fusion development programme which, if

successful, will create an almost unlimited energy source...for the simple reason that it works on (get this) ordinary water.

**We Expect A Lot From Latex.** Maybe too much, in the case of condoms. While the spread of AIDS has popularised this traditional form of protection, a recent study in the U.S. revealed that 8% of infected couples who used condoms passed on the virus to their partners. Still, realising that sheaths are superior to any other existing form of protection, an enterprising fashion designer plans to launch a 'designer condom' in the summer!

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## BOOKS

## Birth of a word-child

There is something very disconcerting about Anthony Burgess. It is not just that he has written 29 novels in 34 years; not just that he became a professional writer at the relatively late age of 42; not just that he is a composer as well as a novelist. It is rather that, in his role as a Manchester Catholic with Irish roots (with the Mancunian pillar of that strange temple bearing the greater weight), he manages to combine two quite distinct traditions. He is both European scholar and Celtic man, intellectual artist and "blunt" Northerner, thus accounting for the amalgam of the universal and the demotic, the cerebral and the earthy, which permeates all his work.

And, in this first volume of his autobiography, it is possible to see in part how that extraordinary imagination was formed. Manchester made him. He remembers the street songs and the popular tunes, the catch-phrases and the foodstuffs of that city in the 20s. His memory is as richly stocked with details as his fictions, and he can even recall such things as the advert for Sloan's Liniment on the back of a school-book. Like his literary hero, James Joyce, he has a proper respect for what the world calls trivia; and these fragments of memory are like small windows opening on a lost time. You need not read this book as autobiography at all, but simply as social history of a superior sort.

But what do we discover of the child, little John Burgess Wilson, who in later life was to abandon that name? His mother died when he was very young, and his father was a boy "perpetually angry", and this not just for familial reasons. Manchester was the enchanted city of his childhood, but it was also "an ugly world with ramshackle houses and foul back alleys." Perhaps that accounts for his curious detachment, that "rejection of the external world" which apparently marked his pale features, just as his estrangement from the cultural hegemony of a much-despised London has led to his lifelong feeling of being "cut off from the mainstream of English life."

No doubt young Wilson's truculence was increased by a Jesuitical education, one of the salient features of which was the "patrician diction" of the priests. Once again, in a sense he has been fighting against that accent all his life, his permanent interest in phonetics springing from the anger of his adolescence — as if he wanted to study the very instruments of his exclusion. After school he wandered, lost in self-doubt. He wrote a symphony, the harbinger of much interesting musical work, and he still worries whether "it was wrong in turning to literature." In fact some of the best passages here are about the relation between music and fiction; such connections between the two are rarely made, principally because there are not many people who can compose both.

Burgess himself is not slow to emphasize his uniqueness in that respect, as in others; but if he has the occasional boastfulness of the autodidact, it has to be remembered that he has a lot to be boastful about. Self-esteem does not preclude self-criticism, in any case, and in particular he is frank about the apparent emotional coldness of his novels — a condition which he ascribes to the loss of maternal love. The same "coldness" is sometimes evident in these pages, too, although here it can usefully masquerade as Northern bluntness or brusqueness. Certainly his descriptions of his contemporaries are not blurred by any roseate glow of nostalgia; but the point is that this relentless clarity is also directed against himself. We discover that he is uncircumcised, for example, that he

Peter Ackroyd on a portrait of our novelist as the mixed-up young man

LITTLE WILSON AND BIG GOD  
Being the First Part of the Confessions of Anthony Burgess  
Heinemann, £12.95

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slept with prostitutes on an apparently regular basis, and that his relationship with his first wife was marked by mutual infidelity.

To mention his wife is to enter what seems to have been by far the darkest, if also the most eventful, period of his life. There was a time of drunken fecklessness, there was Manchester University, there was a marriage, there was a War (he was dispatched first to Entertainment and then to Education, a fitting emblem of his artistic career), and then there was a protracted period of teaching. But not even Burgess's rumbustious prose and starkly defined vision can disguise the faint, insidious greyness of his life during these years. And how could they have not been grey? He was wandering in a half-light; he was still trying to find his proper life as an author.

He began writing seriously while teaching in Malaya; but even here, among the cobras and the drunken nights and the "colonial characters", one hears the long mosquito whine of his desperation. In the course of this, he also provides an exact description of his wife's drunkenness and decline (her death from cirrhosis of the liver does not occur in this volume, which ends in his forty-second year), but only the most inexact observer could describe it as a "cold" account. There are matters for which rhetorical delivery or imaginative heightening would be obscene. The "down to earth" manner of Burgess is something of a foil for the imprecipitous.

By the end of the book, however, the novelist Anthony Burgess has taken over from "the failed musician called John Burgess Wilson." That transformation was heralded by apparent illness, when an inoperable cerebral tumour was diagnosed on his return from Malaya; but out of the wreckage of his life Wilson created Burgess. It might seem odd that there are no photographs here of the child or the adolescent who eventually gave birth to this creature, but Burgess explains, the terms and the damp heat of the Far East destroyed them all many years ago. And perhaps it is fitting that nature should have erased the images, leaving only the words behind. For one thing, the words have never failed him.



## Sailing back to the past

FICTION

Isabel Raphael

THE MEMOIRS OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS  
With Stephen Marlowe  
Cape, £10.95  
GILLES AND JEANNE  
By Michel Tournier  
Translated by Alan Sheridan  
Methuen, £9.95

I drifted uneasily through the first 29 pages of *The Memoirs of Christopher Columbus*, vaguely embarrassed by the arch attribution of the novel to Columbus himself "with Stephen Marlowe", and uncertain whether I could comfortably endure the knowing air and anachronistic style for another 340. But when Governor Pighi-Zampini of the Centurione Bank dispatched Columbus from Genoa saying, "My poor boy, forced into exile at the very height of the Italian Renaissance," I shouted with laughter, abandoned my reservations and settled down to enjoy — with all its faults — a quite remarkable book.

Columbus's voyages are the very stuff of romance; but Stephen Marlowe has done his research well, and persuaded me that, while he deliberately flouts the rules of his chosen genre, he does not break them. The world was very small in those days, and everyone was connected with everybody else; if the author wants to slip a young hidalgo named Borgia on to the ship taking Columbus's family to Italy, to reappear later as Cardinal Borgia, who is to know for certain that this never happened? The narrative of the voyages and settlements in the New World tallies accurately with contemporary accounts; and so, I fear, do the appalling ruses of the Inquisition in the so-called civilized world of Spain. But a novelist must flesh out historical names and facts, and this Stephen Marlowe does with gusto. "Be audacious" is Borgia's advice to Columbus, and audacity rules O.K. in a story of outrageous but mostly plausible coincidences, told with hindsight and foresight up to the present day, including Columbus's mocking view of such experts on his life as Samuel Eliot Morison and Salvador de Madariaga.

Columbus is a star from the outset, attracting people and incidents like a magnet, a man blessed with the kind of luck that retains trust in most inauspicious circumstances.

Whether shouting for icebergs off Greenland, bearding Their Most Catholic Majesties, or sailing over the edge of the Ocean Sea, he has all the signs of a survivor, following his *large*, or doom, not fanatical, but with a cool certainty that causes a variety of characters to throw in their fortunes with his. A rum lot they are, too, sailors and spies, a mystic Indian chieftain and a wheeling-dealing Jewish financier, who is curiously incomplete until Columbus brings him back from the Indies that finishing touch — the first cigar.

And there are women. I quickly dismissed an episode of Celtic whimsy at the start, only to find a far more tiresome creature in Petenera.

a kind of embryo Princess Eboli and Jewish dissident to boot, "with hair like the darkest black on the underside of a raven's wing and eyes the emerald green of a deep coral-girt lagoon..." Marlowe mocks himself, but I came to dread the appearance of the Blue Pimpernel because the relationship seriously diminished the achievement of other flights of fancy. Whimsical strands, of a peculiarly American vein of sentiment, run throughout the book, but they can be admired or ignored at will. What remains is a splendidly robust retelling of a grand tale that with irony, humour, and wit puts the 15th century into a recognizable perspective. But why, in a novel about navigators, is there not a single map?

Michel Tournier's *Gilles and Jeanne* also approaches the past from a modern viewpoint, exploring the effect of Joan of Arc's execution upon her companion-at-arms Gilles de Rais. In the nine years that followed her death Gilles became a monster: seducing, torturing, and murdering small boys until he too was condemned to the stake, to find his salvation in the fire that had destroyed her. Into the brutal, earthy society of rural France Tournier brings Francesco Prelati, a defrocked clerk devoted to the ideals of the new learning of Florence. His belief that man must have the courage to plunge into the darkness in order to bring back light — if necessary through diabolical means — leads him into an unholy alliance with Gilles, ostensibly to save his soul, but also to satisfy his own thirst for power.

This is a slight book, polished and elegant, but tantalizing in that it appears to ask questions and avoids answering them. I wondered why Tournier should wish to revive so abhorrent a story, only to gloss superficially over the psychology of the two men. I reminded me of John Fuller's *Flying to Nowhere*, but it lacks the penetration and the mystery of that intriguing little book, while its historical setting lays claim to a more serious attention. It requires a strong stomach and a taste for medieval casuistry; but that, feel, is all.

Oedipus has pointed out that trinites can be broken by a mere word. Mr Poole comments:

That is all it takes: one little word. The power of this minute difference stands out against life's very multiplicity and immutability. The sense of life's bounty runs throughout the play and achieves its most benign expression in the ode in praise of Colonus. But the corollary of this is the recognition that the life of a single creature is little and unique. What makes the difference between life and human life is an apprehension of uniqueness and difference, the difference which one single thing can make to a man's life, one word, one gesture, one event — the apprehension that, amid life's profusion and the unnumbered sands on the sea-shore, a man's life is only one thing and one thing only.

One little word from Oedipus: 122 from Mr Poole. That is typical of the book. Impressionistic, emotional observations are swept along on a thunderous Niagara of verbiage smashing veritously onto the page below and enveloping all in an impenetrable spray of mist. The above example is mere local flooding compared with the two-page havoc wrought by Coriolanus's "There is a world elsewhere."

The reason is, I suggest, to be found in the first chapter. Because tragedy is so "resistant to interpretation", we need "an active imaginative participation in the text from the other side of the gulf." I am not exactly sure what this means, but it sounds pretty unhealthy to me. I should have thought "detached, intelligent criticism" was more likely to produce results. I suspect that "imaginative participation" is an excuse for using the texts as a sounding-board off which the writer can bounce whatever sensibilities come to him, without submitting any of them to prior critical evaluation. Such slip-

## Tragic Sound and Fury

Peter Jones

TRAGEDY  
Shakespeare and the Greek Example  
By Adrian Poole  
Blackwell, £19.50

tant to interpretation", we need "an active imaginative participation in the text from the other side of the gulf." I am not exactly sure what this means, but it sounds pretty unhealthy to me. I should have thought "detached, intelligent criticism" was more likely to produce results. I suspect that "imaginative participation" is an excuse for using the texts as a sounding-board off which the writer can bounce whatever sensibilities come to him, without submitting any of them to prior critical evaluation. Such slip-

pery, imprecise language and thought pervade the book. I give two examples out of many in my notes.

In the opening chapter, Mr Poole tells us that we are "more diverse than we had imagined"; that it asks questions which cannot be answered, that it explodes the solidity of explanations, that it is founded on the relationship between sufferer and spectator, that it resists ideology (etc. for 14 pages). He then solemnly assures us that "tragedy is intrinsically hostile to generalization".

When Oedipus blinds himself, Mr Poole comments: "The design of the gods is fulfilled." But their design that he marry his mother and kill his father had been fulfilled years before the action of the play begins; and if he means Teiresias's prophecies, these include exile — which is not granted to Oedipus at the end of the play. Not a single twist or turn of the play has anything to do with divine preordination at all.

The pity of all this is that the material for a tasty little book may be lurking there in the undergrowth. Mr Poole makes interesting use of the classical tradition (e.g. Tennyson, de Tabley, and Gide on *Philoctetes*) and his comparison of Oedipus with *Bacchae*, for example, struck me as illuminating. But the book needed, and did not get, an editor with a machete.

It will now be apparent why I have shirked the elementary task of the reviewer in saying what the book is about. I do not know. Mr Poole claims there is a "cumulative argument" to it, but I have identified one (unless it is to demonstrate the truth of the banal generalizations put forward in the opening chapter). He certainly does not tackle the fascinating question of what Shakespeare might have known about Greek tragedy (mediated through whatever sources). All I can say is that Mr Poole gives us comparative "readings" of a number of plays of Shakespeare and the Greek tragedians — *Lear*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, on the one side; and including *Oresteia*, *Oedipus Rex*, *Hippolytus*, *Antigone*, *Philoctetes*, and *Bacchae* on the other. I would argue that, more often than not, his "readings" demonstrate that the sword of participation and the breastplate of imagination are worthless substitutes for the armour of disciplined, critical thought.

## Sin in Big Bad Apple

CRIME

Marcel Berlins

WHEN THE SECOND GINMILL CLOSURES  
By Lawrence Block  
Macmillan, £8.95

Matt Scudder is not so much a professional sleuth as a weary, bottle-scarred ex-cop who does occasional favours for his many friends in trouble. He inhabits a twilight New York world of bars, sleazy hotels, and no-hopers living on the margins of legality.

Scudder ought to be dislikeable and depressing, but Block's skill turns him into a sympathetic, compassionate man down on his luck but not pitiable. Dialogues and atmosphere sparkle with authenticity and humour; the plotting is clever; and there is a splendid cast of neo-Noirish characters plying the late night drinking circuit.

Block has been writing superior crime novels for a long time. He seems now to be sticking with Scudder as a main character; which should enhance his reputation here.

Fascism and Communism appeal to those who think the old systems moribund, and want quick drastic solutions engineered by tough hero-like commanders with infallible plans in their knapsacks. The delays of democracy must be obliterated so that the promised land can be reached instantly, and its joys distributed among the faithful sheep. Mussolini, Lenin, possibly even Hitler and Stalin, began with some good intentions.

So did Mosley, the only advocate of Fascism to make a tiny mark in Britain. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the 1930s Labour Government, he genuinely thought the Labour Party incapable of conquering unemployment; and socialists like John Strachey and Nye Bevan were momentarily attracted by his proposed remedies. If Mosley had not been victim of a towering vanity he might have become leader of the Labour Party and Prime Minister. But his nature could not stomach the refusal of the walls of our parliamentary Jericho to fall down at his trumpet call. In his folly he sought a short cut. When he founded the British Union of Fascists in 1932, Mussolini (who helped him with funds) had not been wholly discredited. It was an

## Goose step to nothing

Woodrow Wyatt

FASCISM IN BRITAIN  
A History, 1918-1985  
By Richard Thurlow  
Blackwell, £16

era in which Churchill said that if he had been an Italian he would have supported Mussolini. Mosley had a tattered philosophy, according to which the discipline of the Fascism he designed for Britain would advance our collective evolution and restore our greatness. Mugs like Lord Rothermere fell for this. Handsome Mosley, in his beautifully tailored black uniform, addressing a mass Albert Hall meeting, had a star quality, which captivated men and women with insufficient

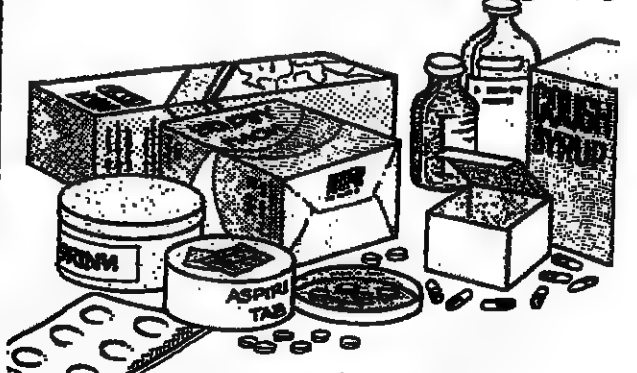
cultural roots to probe the patriotic superficialities. To drum up more custom Mosley needed the publicity of violence at his demonstrations, and hate figures such as Communists and Jews; though it is unlikely that, if given the chance, he would ever have built gas chambers. As Hitler rose in all his awfulness, Mosley was correspondingly weakened. What little following he gained had almost evaporated by the time the war began. It was unnecessary to intern him.

After the war Mosley put his shabby show on the road again with much less success than before. The National Front later assumed his role and fostered, particularly in poorer areas, resentment against coloured immigrants. 1977 was its peak year: the average National Front vote in council elections reached 17.8 per cent in Tower Hamlets, 13.9 per cent in Hackney, 12.5 per cent in Newham, and 10.6 per cent in Wolverhampton. Since then nothing much has been heard of the National Front apart from street scuffles.

If Fascism could not get a grip in Britain when aided by the glamour of Fascist success in other European countries, it cannot get up steam when there is nothing but failure. It is a creed, like Communism, which feeds on the power fantasies of its followers. This is why Communists, Militants, and Trotskyists are more dangerous today than Fascism ever was.

Mr Thurlow shows well how movements marching to nowhere degenerate into bitter internal squabbles, arguing endlessly about doctrine and tactics. Britain has never cared much about doctrines: though Levellers, Puritans, and other fanatical minorities have been able occasionally and temporarily to impose their will on majorities while the nation slept. This persistent strain is seen in the strange activities of some extreme Left local councils; but I doubt whether their sway can last long.

## Which Doctor?



Six-and-a-half minutes is the average time spent by a general practitioner on a patient — it's no wonder that more and more people are turning to alternative medics, from herbalist to faith healers, in search of a cure for their ailments.

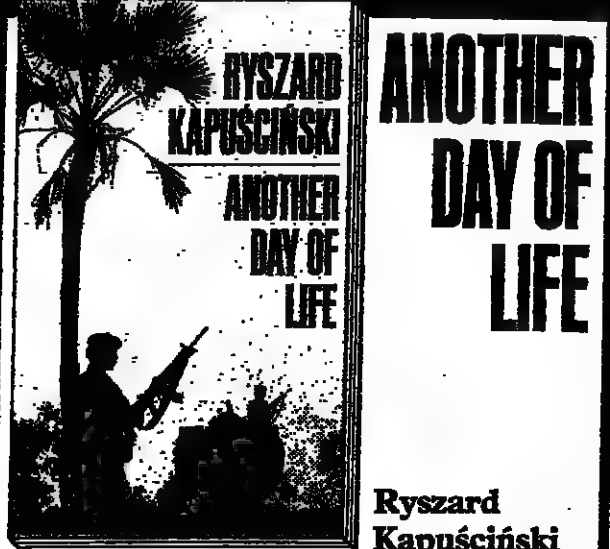
In this week's THES, Ronald Frankenberg and Ursula Sharma report on the new consumerism in medicine, and how it is affecting our perceptions of our own bodies.

THE TIMES

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## PAYMENT FOR PROFESSIONALS

Today's lobby of Parliament by teachers in England and Wales has an awful inevitability about it. The Bill they will be protesting against, which returns to the Commons almost unscathed from the Lords, is the Government's only possible response to nearly three years of disruption in the classroom, not to mention the protracted nonsense at the negotiating table. Yet the Bill temporarily deprives nearly half a million employees of their trade union negotiating rights. It thus adds another real grievance to those which teachers still have about their pay and, therefore, their status in this society.

That remains at the heart of their dispute. Even after the 25 per cent rise over two years which teachers will have had by October this year, theirs will be a poorly rewarded profession in relation to the value we ought to place on a high quality education for our children. The quality is undoubtedly not as high as it should be, but the plain fact is that it will not be until teachers feel they can hold their heads up in the company of other equally well educated, hard working and dedicated professionals.

There is significant recognition of that in the ground rules Mr Baker has laid down for his 20 new City Technology Colleges, the first of which was announced on Tuesday with the generous assistance of the Hanson Trust. The colleges will be encouraged to pay teachers over the odds so as to attract those they will need to become centres of excellence.

How revealing that is. Each CTC is to serve precisely those hard-pressed inner-city areas where schools at present find it hardest to recruit, retain and motivate (Sir Keith Joseph's words) the kind of teachers who alone can deliver the education to which every child

is surely entitled. That is why almost the entire educational establishment has aligned itself against the CTCs.

By paying over the odds they are likely to cream off the two scarcest resources of the neighbouring schools: good teachers and the well-motivated children of ambitious parents. If higher pay is to be for the CTCs, why not also for the schools which cater for the other 99.5 per cent of the pupils who are in the state system?

Another lesson that might usefully be drawn from the CTCs (which, incidentally, Mr Baker once described as prototypes for the entire state system) is the financial involvement of business and industry. It is long overdue. Indeed it is almost incredible that company chairmen have been allowed to complain for so long about the inadequacies of state schools without lifting a finger to help. The commitment of a handful of companies like ICI and BP have been shining exceptions.

At best, Mr Baker's Bill has bought a temporary respite. But another round of half-day strikes, aimed principally at the loss of negotiating rights, most teachers will probably come to accept that they have won as much as they are likely to for the time being. Those who do not will destroy the public sympathy they are going to need in the future.

Mr Baker must now move quickly to work out with the unions and the local education authorities the negotiating structure that will replace the unsatisfactory — and temporary — consultative arrangements which the Bill introduces. Devising the new structure will not be easy. It must be credible to the unions without allowing the divisions between them to paralyse the system as they have in the past.

## A REGRETFUL FAREWELL

The regret with which NATO has accepted President Reagan's decision to replace General Bernard Rogers as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (SACEUR) will be widely echoed. That General Rogers should leave an exhausting post at the age of 65 is not in itself surprising. But he had already made clear his own preference to remain for two more years at least, and Lord Carrington as Secretary-General, recently expressed the European view that he could stay there for a further 35.

To withdraw him amid so much mutual goodwill might seem to be capricious. Is it also unwise?

The decision was not wholly unexpected. During his eight years at SHAPE, General Rogers has shown himself ready to criticize the policies of his own government as well as those of any other. A former Rhodes scholar, toughened by war experience in Korea and Vietnam, he brought to NATO an intellectual sharpness and independence of mind that must have won him enemies as well as friends on both sides of the Atlantic.

## HONOURING ENGLISH MARTYRS

When, in 1970, Pope Paul VI announced his intention to canonize 40 heroes of the Roman Catholic resistance to the Protestant Reformation in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Lord Ramsey — then Archbishop of Canterbury — was known to have deep misgivings about the effect of this decision on the fortunes of ecumenism. After all, these Saints were, according to the historic Anglican view, traitors to their country and the Royal Supremacy.

These anxieties, however, were promptly dissipated by a generous pronouncement from the Pope. He trusted that these canonizations might "contribute to the promotion of true ecumenism and the efficacious protection of true values on which rest the real peace and prosperity of human society".

Now Pope John Paul II has announced that next November 85 English subjects martyred during the same period are to be beatified, the state immediately below canonization. Both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster have wasted no time in issuing reconciling statements designed to anticipate any stirring up of historic enmities.

The theory now accepted by leaders in both the Roman and the Anglican Church is that it is eminently possible and desirable to pay the highest tribute to Christian martyrs without reviling the spiritual heirs of those who martyred them. Canonization and beatification are the rewards of those who, with outstanding courage and fidelity, have served the Church in obedience to conscience, and the commemoration of martyrs, according to the prevailing view, is an occasion for the Christian churches to repent their respective contributions to religious fratricide.

These irenic sentiments are not to be dismissed as superficial benevolence; they are soundly grounded on theology. Nowadays, they are almost certainly shared by a substantial majority of practising Christians in Britain, though the beatifications may evoke some atavistic feelings in the strongholds of Protestant fundamentalism and among old-fashioned Roman Catholics.

Is this general disposition in favour of letting bygones be bygones a mark of apathy? Was religious life more invigorating (as it certainly was more colourful) when it was more violent? There may be something to be said for

In the end it is for the Government to decide what the country can afford. But the teachers and their employers must be able to negotiate with each other up to that point and to feel that together they can influence the Government's judgement of how much is tolerable.

No one must be allowed to assume, however, least of all the Government, that the teachers' pay problem has been solved or that the link between their perception of their status and the quality of education they deliver can ever be broken. All the despairing (and accurate) comparisons that are now so regularly drawn between educational standards in this country and those of our industrial competitors are worthless if they do not compare teachers' pay and status as well.

In the longer term, teachers too will have to face up to the differential pay argument which the Government is currently placing on the national agenda. Indeed, Mr Kenneth Clarke drew their attention to it recently when he asked, rather more pointedly than rhetorically, why a music teacher in Inverness should be paid the same as a maths teacher in Surrey.

How to enable the mechanism of the market to operate in a monopoly is a notorious economic conundrum: allowing hard-pressed schools to pay teachers more in shortage subjects such as maths and physics clearly is not. It would be a start and, interestingly, it is provided for in a little-noticed clause of the Baker Bill.

It will remain little noticed and little used, however, so long as the more that is offered to some appears to come out of the pockets of the rest. It is time to break the cycle of inevitability.

SACEUR from time to time, if only because prolonged domicile in Europe makes its generals become too European. But it is after all with the Europeans that SACEUR mostly has to deal — and Bernard Rogers has never fallen into the trap of siding with them in internal NATO disputes. Nor does the official argument, that a new man had to be appointed well before the next presidential election, sound convincing. Despite vigorous denials from the White House, it would seem that General Rogers may finally have trodden on one corn too many.

After serving in the post for longer than most of his predecessors, he now has the privilege of being able to retire gracefully while still at the top of his profession. But he will be missed in a job which demands sound military judgement tempered by political understanding — a chemistry rarely found in nature. Few generals have ever been so approachable — and if his successor is at least half as effective the alliance will have been well served by the Pentagon.

that view, though it is often to be found among the extramural admirers of Christianity than among churchgoers.

The Christian conscience, however, demands something more than a taste for theological controversy. The proper outlet for Christian pugnacity is now surely the task of combating the heresies of a secularized and highly materialistic society. That is a task which should unite, not divide, Christians. In taking it up, they will surely be fortified by the examples of Christian martyrs of all denominations.

A large proportion of those who are to be beatified in November were laymen; but there is no reason for seeing in that any significant shift in Vatican policy. It was largely to laymen that the Roman Catholic church owed its survival in post-Reformation England.

Today, the Roman church, like other churches is increasingly dependent on the work of the laity, if only because of the shortage of priestly manpower. Laymen and laywomen who increasingly offer their services to the church must surely derive some encouragement from being reminded of predecessors whose service had perforce to take a more dramatic form.

## Limits on air accident damages

From Mr Peter Martin

Sir, Nothing could have demonstrated more perfectly the lamentably low level of damages available to the air traveller or his family in the event of injury or death in an aircraft accident than the award of £850,000 to Mr Graham Cook reported on the same day (February 21) as your holiday insurance feature.

Had Mr Cook suffered his appalling injuries in an aircraft accident, unless they had been caused by (the difficult to prove) intentional or reckless misconduct of the carrier he might have received only £13,633.40 or, if the airline had made a so-called "special contract", approximately £50,000.

If a manufacturer had by chance been at fault then he might have received more but not without a fight here or more likely, in the United States if the aircraft had been made there. The differences are startling to the stranger to the issues and deeply disturbing to practitioners in this field of the law — whichever side they are customarily on.

It is these low levels of damages under the Warsaw Convention system which, more than anything else, provoke litigation in the United States in aviation cases. Such litigation is costly, time-consuming, wasteful of human resources and, finally, unnecessary. Whether it does no more than put money into the pockets of what Winston Churchill, MP, recently described as "glided lawyers" is another matter, not without relevance now that English solicitors may share contingent fees with their US colleagues in this kind of case.

It is long past time that the

International Civil Aviation Organisation, the International Air Transport Association and others promoted a new convention. Perhaps, now that British Airways is privatised, it could take a lead in advancing a cause for which much of the groundwork has been done by the International Law Association, academics and various trade associations: the drafts already prepared provide for immediate payment of unlimited damages to victims, with disposal of inter-defendant disputes later.

To pick up your holiday insurance point, travellers would be wise to take out personal accident insurance for very much more than the modest sums available in the packages you list.

ICAO and IATA should also promote a further convention to torpedo the Home Secretary's proposal to fine airlines which import "bogus" refugees. The control of emigration and immigration is a matter for states, not airlines, at least not in the absence of fraud on their part. The airlines could better protect themselves by taking security against the contractual indemnity for the costs of enforced repatriation they already have in their conditions of business but, inevitably, they would resist any such suggestion.

They should not be made responsible for the failures of states in this field any more than they should be made financially responsible for the consequences of hijacking or terrorism over which they have no control.

Yours truly,  
PETER MARTIN,  
The City of London Club,  
19 Old Broad Street, EC2,  
February 22.

## Aerospace concern

From the Director of the Society of British Aerospace Companies, Ltd

Sir, Your recent article (February 16-19) on research and development and, in particular, your leader (February 19) were well received by those who work in this country's aerospace industry. Your readers may wonder how it is that when Britain's manufacturing industries have declined so dramatically over the last two decades the aerospace industry has, in the last 10 years, been able to double both its turnover and exports in real terms without significantly reducing its labour force.

Last year's aerospace exports were a record £4,740 billion, 12 per cent better than the previous year, and exceeded imports by very nearly £2 billion. Today we have orders on our books valued at £8 billion, 60 per cent of these from overseas.

The fact is that the aerospace industry has not only maintained its competitive edge, it has increased it over the years. Since the mid-1960s it has made significant inroads into the increasingly competitive overseas markets. Our present competitiveness is due very largely to the handsome investment, particularly in R and

D, made in the industry in the past. Unless we continue to make this investment our competitive edge will inevitably be eroded and like other industries aerospace, too, will go into decline.

Three years ago, when the industry submitted evidence to the House of Lords Select Committee on Overseas Trade, we highlighted our concern that the levels of R and D investment were being eroded. For instance, Government research establishments are being starved of high-quality people and cash.

We are similarly concerned at the lack of engineering graduates being produced by our universities and polytechnics. Japan turns out 10 times as many engineering graduates as we do each year and yet they still say that their electronics industry is being hampered for lack of electronic engineers!

Your newspaper is to be congratulated on highlighting these matters. We in Britain ignore them at our peril.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN CURTIS, Director,  
The Society of British Aerospace Companies, Ltd,  
29 King Street,  
St James's, SW1,  
February 20.

## Mozambique crisis

From Lord Michael Cecil

Sir, Paul Valley writes, in his article of February 23 on Mozambique slave-labour camps, of imminent famine disaster in the country and further suggests that Renamo does not have the support of the local people. Having recently returned from a 1,200 kilometre journey on foot through rebel-held territory I would like to put a different view.

First, throughout my journey it was clear that Renamo was well and willingly supported by the people.

Secondly, in those areas controlled by Renamo the land is widely and successfully cultivated, producing cassava, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, citrus fruits, and other crops in abundance.

Thirdly, I would like to comment, as a former soldier, on the widely-held view that Renamo is well supported by South Africa. Apart from everyday contact with rebel soldiers, I observed a three-day assault on a district capital by Renamo forces. Barefoot and dressed in rags, they were poorly trained and lightly equipped with elderly Eastern bloc weapons.

They bear no comparison with the South Africa-backed forces of Unita in Angola. Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL CECIL,  
Prospect Films Ltd,  
2 Swan Walk, SW3.

From the Director of the United Nations Association

Sir, Your leading article, "Proping up the front line" (February 18), chooses totally to ignore the background and realities of the war being fought in Mozambique between government forces and Renamo.

Renamo — your "rag-tag anti-communist guerrilla movement" — was created as a counter-insurgency force by the Smith regime in Rhodesia which saw as imperative the destabilization of Mozambique for its according

shelter to the Patriotic Front and its enforcing of UN sanctions through the closure of the Beira railway during the years of struggle prior to the birth of Zimbabwe.

Subsequently the South African Government became the major patron of Renamo, expanding and developing its capability and working in alliance with the maverick President of Malawi to continue the destabilization process as a result of the African National Congress presence in Mozambique.

The Nkomati Accord was designed to cement the practical relationship between Mozambique and South Africa. Despite severe misgivings about such an arrangement it was in the interests of both parties to reach some form of accommodation.

In return for refusing a continuing presence in Mozambique to the ANC, South Africa undertook not to render any further assistance to Renamo. Since then there has been no evidence that Mr de Klerk has reneged on its obligations and plenty that South Africa has — including one admission by South Africa to this effect.

You argue that the Government of Mozambique should discuss peace terms with Renamo. Would it not have been better by far for you to have exposed the fact that Renamo is little more than a front for South Africa's destabilization policy (being executed in defiance of international law and of the UN Charter to which South Africa is a party) and that without this patronage Renamo would almost certainly collapse?

Global pressure on South Africa to abide by the terms of the Nkomati Accord should be the policy for all of us to advocate as the most effective way of ending the war in Mozambique.

Yours sincerely,  
MALCOLM HARPER, Director,  
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,  
3 Whitehall Court, SW1.

## Precepts of Islam

From Dr E. H. Reynolds

Sir, In your editorial on the precepts of Islam (February 16) you manage to discuss the present terrible plight of the Palestinians in Beirut without even mentioning how they came to be in the camps in the first place and the role of the West in their tragic story. You then suggest that the West should mobilise its moral resources to point out to the Islamic world that it is violating its precepts of justice, compassion, and human solidarity under God!

Is this to be the twentieth-century equivalent of a Crusade? Most believers of all faiths condemn what is happening now in the Palestinian camps as they condemned the earlier massacre by the Israeli-backed Christian militia, which you also overlook. Your analysis is not balanced and your advice sanctimonious.

Yours faithfully,  
E. H. REYNOLDS,  
Buckles Gap,  
Epsom Downs, Surrey,  
February 22.

## Library service constraints

From the City Librarian of Birmingham

Sir, It is infuriating for us public librarians to be told to shake off our "staid image" and show more enterprise (report, February 20). We are desperately trying to keep basic services running with ever-diminishing funds. Our book stocks grow shabbier and more inadequate as each year passes. Mostly this is not the fault of the local authority, which is having to cope with massive reductions in rate-support grant.

Let the critics look a bit more closely at what many of us are doing, despite lack of money. In Birmingham Central Library we offer, as a matter of course, books, records, cassettes, videos (soon) and 100 exhibitions a year. This you might expect, but we also provide comprehensive services to commerce and industry. (Business-related enquiries amount to 3,500 every week.)

The superb collections of antiquarian books we hold offer substantial aid to scholars worldwide.

The central library has, too, a thriving library shop; we produce and sell scores of our own publications, let out exhibition rooms, a lecture theatre and offer a wide range of computer services on a cost-recovery basis.

The idea that there is a hitherto untapped pot of gold to be garnered in through partnership with the private sector is largely a chimera.

Our public library service has been the envy of the world, and is in very real danger. We are losing the ability to act as a civilising aspect of life and one which is enjoyed by nearly half the population.

Yours truly,  
B. H. BAUMFIELD,  
City Librarian,  
Central Library,  
Chamberlain Square,  
Birmingham, West Midlands.

## Fields for scope

From the President of the National Farmers' Union

Sir, Two letters in *The Times* today (February 20) accuse the National Farmers' Union of a negative attitude. This is not a criticism which I can accept.

Public expenditure on agriculture must be controlled; this means reducing surplus production and we have consistently advocated various ways in which this could be done. For example, our plan for a compulsory European set-aside would reduce surplus production far more quickly and decisively than anything proposed by Government.

The real cause of the concern, so strongly expressed at our AGM last week, is that we now see such a lot of public money spent to such little good effect. As taxpayer support has soared, farm incomes in the UK have plummeted. It is surprising that, faced by Commission proposals that would further erode farm incomes by some £250 million, our members called for a clear commitment by the minister to get rid of the crippling 25 per cent competitive disadvantage that we now suffer from the Green Pound gap?

The NFU welcomes the extension of "environmentally sensitive areas" and the proposals on farm woodland, although here the Government could have been far more ambitious. On the other hand the relaxation of planning controls does cause us concern. Haphazard development may benefit the individual landowner, but can cause severe problems to surrounding farms and particularly threaten tenants, who can be evicted with very inadequate compensation by landlords who have planning consent.

I am fully aware that farmers must rationalise, change and adapt and have said so repeatedly. The countryside package is to be welcomed in that light; but it will not provide the answer to the very serious income problems facing farmers.

Yours sincerely,  
SIMON GOURLAY, President,  
The National Farmers' Union,  
Agriculture House,  
Knightsbridge, SW1,  
February 20.

## Baa, baa, bah!

From the Headmaster of St Martin's School, Northwood

Sir, I fully endorse the humanitarian stand taken by Islington Council against the humming of "Baa Baa Black Sheep" by a five-year-old handicapped child, which was mentioned in a newspaper article last week (not yours). Not only is this a perniciously racist rhyme, but sheep-shearing must surely offend all animal rights lovers; the use of the word "Sir" suggests rampant class-distinction; and as for the little boy down the lane getting the wool — a blatant case of sexual discrimination.

Whatever we are coming to? Yours faithfully,  
J. R. S. MASH, Headmaster,  
St Martin's School,  
Northwood, Middlesex,  
February 22.

## New college?

From Mr D. R. Johnston-Jones

Sir, I wonder whether Maudling College (Education advertisement, February 23) take many pupils from Eaton (advertisement, January 29, 1986). Yours faithfully,  
DAVID R. JOHNSTON-JONES,  
12 Ferry Path,  
Cambridge.

## ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 26 1915

The French farm described below was worked by elderly men and women and evacuees. Was it a coincidence that this piece appeared in the same issue as the report of a Commons debate on the use in Britain of child labour on farms?

## WINTER DAYS IN PICARDY.

FARMING WITHIN SOUND OF THE GUNS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Montreuil. They are not going to lose the harvest in Picardy, though they are ploughing within sound of the guns. One sees the teams silhouetted against the skyline at dusk, and they toil on until it is so dark that one can only distinguish the white horses. The illimitable horizons, the absence of hedges, the long furrows leave the stranger with an idea that the cultivation of the land is on too large a scale for the resources at hand. The small town where we stayed last night increased my pessimism. It was market day; the courtyard of the inn was full of carts and pigs; tables were laid in the large dining room for at least 50; but my friend and I and a solitary French Territorial officer were the only guests. The *patronne* explained that the farmers would not spend money because of the war. No, they were not poor, she said; it was thrift. On the day of the *revision* a hundred had dined at her inn.

The harvest is all right so far as the spring. There was some anxiety at first. The railways were all taken up with the mobilization. This affected the autumn cattle sales and the farmers found they could not get rid of their best. Labour was short, and they dare not lay in a large stock for fear of invasion. The value of the crop fell in consequence and a good deal of it was wasted. The more prudent hunked up their stores carefully until there was a demand. The whole of last year's harvest was gathered without outside labour. Old men and women worked in the fields far into the night. They were three weeks late with the crop, but they got it all in.

## RESTORING THE BALANCE

This year they have the *évacués*, who, here at any rate, have saved the situation. How far this migration will neutralise the dislocation of labour in other departments of France would be an interesting question. Government has lately passed an order allowing cultivators in the Territorial Army to return to their farms for sowing. This does not apply to the zone of hostilities, but here the land is all under cultivation. A larger proportion of wheat has been sown; prices are good; railway freights normal; and the farmers are doing well. The French instinct is to give expression to things, to mark any new phase through which they are passing by a corresponding change in their way of living. Our English habit is to avoid so long as we can any admission of pressure brought to bear on us, physical or otherwise. Hence our unfortunate catchword "Business as usual."

The streets from the north and the east contained many who were refugees in the ultimate sense of the word and had already found their haven in Government almshouses. The *Chartreuse* and *Notre Dame-des-Prés* at Neuville, for instance, sheltered, in addition to its ordinary *pensionnaires*, refugees from the *Hôtel Dieu* of Arras and many of the poor of Valenciennes. A picturesque group these, sunning themselves in the peaceful garden of the monastery — faces which suffering has not hardened, though the struggle of life has left its dint. The friendliness and courtesy of these old folk, who seem so contented in their new refuge, hardens one's heart more than anything against the Boches. On a still morning one can hear the guns from the *Chartreuse*, but they no longer carry any menace to this asylum. The peacefulness of the place is impenetrable.

## AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE

On Friday I was at Montreuil when the Mass was held at St. Sauveur for the repose of the souls of the soldiers who had fallen on the field of honour. The British officers in the town had cards of invitation issued by the *Société Française de Secours aux Blessés Militaires*. All honour was done to "the brave Allies" in the address of Monsieur l'Aumônier, and in the decoration of the catafalque, under which the Tricolor rested, with the British flag. Possibly French and English flags were blended in St. Sauveur during the Crimean War; for an earlier precedent one must go back to the alliance with the Ducs of Burgundy...

The priests insist very strictly on the outward expression of the consciousness of the national struggle. In the porch of a neighbouring church the *curé* has posted a notice in which young women are warned not to enter the *maison de Dieu* save in a robe *montante et fermée*...

## Parting shot

From Mr J. A. Miller  
Sir, Further to your obituary of my mother "Sagittarius" (February 11), which I have just seen, I think you should know that among her unpublished work is the following verse:

To live in *Who's Who*  
And to die in *The Times*.  
To be one of the few,  
What would I not do,  
To live in *Who's Who*  
And to die in *The Times*.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. A. MILLER,  
44 Hamilton Terrace, NW8,  
February 24.

47.1.10.15.20.







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## CONTRACTS & TENDERS

## CONTRACTS & TENDERS

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[illegible]

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**MEMBER: Leonard Curtis & Partners**

BY ORDER OF THE  
DAVID  
DIRECTOR

IN THE MATTER OF  
BARBON FINE ARTS LIMITED

IN THE MATTER OF  
THE COMPANIES ACT 1960  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN  
accordance with the provisions  
of the above-named Company  
Act, being provisions amended up  
to and including the 14th day of  
March 1967, to those persons  
and shareholders, their full names  
and surnames, their addresses and  
residences, full particulars of their  
shares and the names and addresses  
of their Solicitors (if any), of the  
said SWADEN FCA of 66 Rodney Street  
Liverpool, L1 9AA, the Liquidator of  
the said Company, who is required to  
issue in writing from the said Liquidator,  
as hereinafter set forth, to the  
creditors and to the persons claiming  
such notices, or by their Solicitors,  
such notices, or in default thereof  
such notices, to be repeated  
three times, that any person  
claiming to be a creditor of the said  
company must before such date of  
DATED this 14th day of February 1967  
D. SWADEN  
LIQUIDATOR

INTERLOCAL BONDS LIMITED  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the said company, which is an  
incorporated company  
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as particularized in the Statute  
in force on the 14th day of March  
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and creditors, their full names  
and surnames, their addresses and  
residences, full particulars of their  
shares and the names and addresses  
of their Solicitors (if any), of the  
said ALAN D. NEMALINGHAM of Latham  
Crescent & Davis, Stanhope House, 11  
Barnes Avenue, London W22 5LL, the  
Liquidator of the company, or in default  
thereof such notices, to be repeated  
three times, that any person  
claiming to be a creditor of the said  
company must before such date of  
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## THE ARTS

## Salutary twist to 'realism'

Soap opera is often regarded, by those who compulsively snoop in outrage at television, as the epitome of our cultural decline. However, it can be argued that the very success of the "popular social realism" of *EastEnders* and *Coronation Street* has given new life to "serious" drama, which increasingly has to be more inventive and less naturalistic to distance itself from the regular early-evening moral tales of our times.

## TELEVISION

Fay Weldon's *The Life and Loves of a She Devil* was a recent much-admired example of a frolic against naturalism. *Heart of the Country* (BBC2), her first original serial for television, which stars Susan Penhaligon, does not have the same overblown burlesque; but with humorous playfulness it takes a plot that is pure soap — businessman runs off with beauty queen leaving naive adulterous wife to cope with two kids — and toys and teases it into something at once more frivolously entertaining and intellectually substantial.

No doubt ideological changes have made it more necessary for contemporary plays to sweeten their social comment, but the comic delight of *Heart of the Country* also makes for more successful drama than, for example, the recent *A Sort of Innocence*, which confined itself to melodramatic realism. This is not to say that Weldon's light fantastic is better than the more powerful realist plays. A dynamic culture, however, must always call the bluff of its dominant forms of expression. Realism may seem to be giving us life "as it is", but it is also an artifice, not a neutral recorder.

Also, it has frequently been most successful in serious dramas which depict realities of those removed from its (mainly middle-class) audience — the socially disadvantaged, the physically and mentally handicapped.

(*The Singing Detective* is, though, perhaps the supreme work in this extensive "heart of the handicapped" because it embraced subjective fantasy rather than just depicting another's painful reality.)

Weldon, however, starts with the familiar, the cliché of middle-class marital problems, only to undermine it, just as Penhaligon is forced by circumstance to reappraise the struggling single mother, whom she used to drive past on the way to school.

Andrew Hislop

## The pessimism of the Polish master

## CINEMA

David Robinson, at the Berlin Film Festival, reports on Wajda's latest, and Japanese views of wartime atrocities

A Tale of Amorous Accidents is the first film that Poland's greatest director, Andrzej Wajda, has made in his native country since *Man of Iron*, his epic of Solidarity, in 1981. Though this is the first showing, *Accidents* has a copyright date of 1985 — a time when the political situation both of Wajda and of the writer Tadeusz Konwicki, on whose novel the film is based, was still dubious.

Ostensibly a highly romantic tale of young love, it is a deeply pessimistic film. The year is 1939; and, while the teenage hero and heroine agonize through the pain and dramas of first love, the war comes closer and closer. The date the couple choose for a ritual marriage, and suicide pact is September 1, the day of the German assault.

There is verbose dialogue, which is particularly disconcerting when it has to be understood through simultaneous translation, and the film is technically disappointing. Much is enigmatic: there are dreams and visions and a ghostly stranger who is Konwicki himself, revisiting the years of his own youth. The ultimate message of the film seems to be that everything that mattered came to an end in 1939. It is significant that, while a prologue says that for a Pole the place of his birth remains ever sacred, the area where the action takes place actually ceased to be Poland with the war, through annexation by the USSR.

Concern over AIDS has produced a crop of films, not to speak of hundreds of television programmes; but none of them so far matches the power of a 25-minute, 16mm



The extraterrestrials take over on the ski-slopes: Vera Chytilová's Czech social metaphor in *The Wolf's Den*

documentary, *Living with AIDS*, made as her master project by a young San Francisco graduate, Tina Di Feliciano and her all-woman crew reveal the emotions of dying, rather than the pathology of the disease.

Directly but decently they record the last six weeks of a 22-year-old San Franciscan and the care given to him by five men and women from volunteer groups. More important than medical attention is their capacity for uninhibited, selfless love. They are not embarrassed by their emotions (maybe that is an American trait) or afraid to touch his wasted body and hold him in their arms. At the very end the boy can say "I don't want other people of 22 to die, but if they do I hope they are as lucky as I have been."

What this film, like Mark Huestis's *Coming of Age*, shows is that AIDS has produced quite new attitudes to death. Never before has death been so visible, so far ahead, to communities of the very young. The mitigation has been discovered in community love and friendship are the principal need.

In *Coming of Age* the many friends of a Jewish theatre director, Chuck Solomons, give him a splendid forthright birthday party knowing that it is also a farewell (he died nine weeks later, last December). There is a gallantry and courage in both of these films which transcends the specifics of the sickness.

The festival's view of death in war is distinctly anti-heroic. The major showpiece, towards the end of the festival, will be Oliver Stone's *Platoon*, a personal recollection of Vietnam which unequivocally

shows war as the most senseless and degrading of those activities peculiar to the human kind. Meanwhile two Japanese films have recalled specific horrors of the Second World War.

The script of *The Sea and Poison* is adapted by Shusako Endo from his own novel of 1948, which was itself based on a notorious postwar atrocity trial. The setting is a hospital towards the end of the war. The military deliver the eight-man crew of an American B-29 for purposes of vivisection, which the medical staff, with various motives and various degrees of ethical revision, dutifully carry out.

The director Kei Kumai is unsparing in his indictment as in the horror he inflicts on the audience. The surgery is shown in spectacular detail: the surgeon chats disarmingly about California to the man he

is about to kill with professional precision, the Japanese soldiers, having gleefully photographed the operation, demand the victim's liver for a ceremonial cook-up. It is a highly accomplished film, depicting realistically and without bigotry the distortion of moral attitudes under pressure.

Cannibalism also features in the feature-length documentary *Forward the Army of God* directed by Kazuo Hara. Since the 1950s a familiar sight in the centre of Tokyo has been a loudspeaker van, decorated with flags and slogans, from which issues a torrent of angry denunciation of all those who have betrayed Japan.

This is the voice of Keizo Okuzaki, a veteran of the New Guinea campaign and a fanatic. He persuaded Hara's film crew to accompany him on a mission to seek out old wartime comrades. At first he seems just a wild and crazy man, violently assaulting the old soldiers if they do not give him the information he demands. Gradually some method appears in his madness.

He wants to avenge an atrocity: an officer had two men shot and their bodies were subsequently eaten by their starving comrades. Hara ends this bizarre document with the cool report that Mr Okuzaki never found his man but satisfied his sense of justice by shooting (not fatally) the guilty party's son. He is now in gaol, and the Tokyo city centre is spared his diatribes.

A darker reflection on human folly of a different kind is Vera Chytilová's *The Wolf's Den*. This is a political allegory disguised (as the climate in Czechoslovakia demands) as science-fiction horror. A group of young people on a skiing course discover too late that their instructors are extraterrestrials. These leaders maintain control by constant shifts of tactics, from paternalism to sadism and murder, from bribery and cajolery to inciting dissent within the group. The film's narrative and technical shortcomings — including hideous camerawork — betray its bold social metaphor.

## Plethora of divergent elements

## THEATRE

Julius Caesar  
New Vic, Bristol

It is grotesquely ironic that the Bristol Theatre Royal should have been caught in the crossfire between centralized and local arts funding at the moment of embarking on a vigorous new policy which, among other things, addresses the very question of professional versus community work which is the chief cause of bureaucratic conflict.

than most to convey a natural impression of herself. Lauper was nearing 30 by the time she released her first solo album, *She's So Unusual*, in 1984. Sales are now reckoned to be around the ten million mark. But her ascent to the ranks of the rock glitterati has only made her cleave harder to the Bronx dialect of her speech and the appalling dress-sense for which she spent so much of her life being ridiculed.

The music has more conventional foundations, and with a band of seasoned campaigners, including Rick Derringer on guitar, she works her way through a repertoire rooted in sound musical principles. Her voice is capable of extremes of tenderness and power, and a reflective song like "Boy Blue" gave her ample opportunity to demonstrate both, but with its rather brittle quality her singing lacked the warmth to do full justice to Marvin Gaye's "What's Going On".

The pairing of "Time After Time", a torch-song of sufficient gravity to have attracted the attention of Miles Davis, and the barnstorming rocker "Money Changes Everything" indicated the range of her prowess if it did not reconcile the contradictions inherent in her playful Barbie-doll-on-acid look and the serious intent of her music. Her encore rallying-cry of "Girls Just Want to Have Fun" was no more of an explanation.

David Sinclair

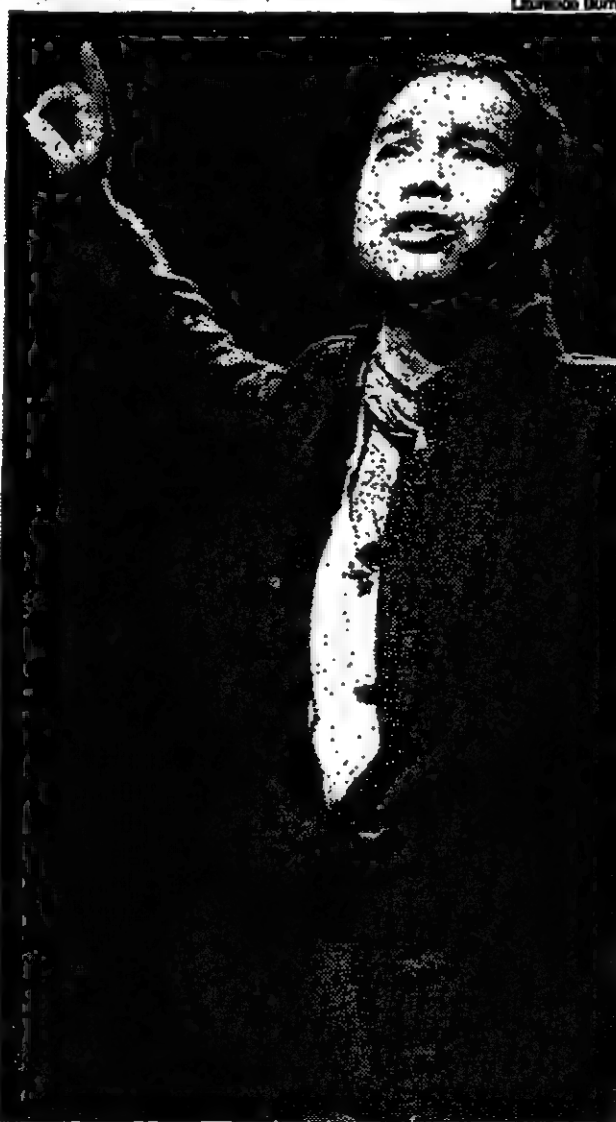
The policy is to combine main-house production with multi-ethnic touring shows, cast so as to reflect the various population groups, with no sacrifice in performance standards. It is a boldly imaginative scheme, but at the risk of sounding evasive I think the aims of Company 3 would have emerged more clearly if their opening production had not coupled multi-ethnic casting with so many other divergent elements.

Roger Rees's cast includes Caribbean, Asian and Liverpool-Chinese actors, but there are only 10 of them — which means that *Julius Caesar* has to get along without a mob, that ladies are pressed into battle for Philippi, and that prominent corpses are apt to arise discreetly and fulfil humble duties in the following scene. Doubling is a feeble word for the dizzying multiplication of hydra-headed restorations.

The visual style is one of modern dress, with period additions, beginning with oak garlands and breastplates over business suits and subsequently going over the top when, following the funeral oration, two car-tyres roll over the darkened stage as a prelude to the "necklacing" of Cinna, the poet. When Brutus posts guard, armed with Roman weapons, in his tent and asks Lucius to touch his instrument, this turns out to be a small tape recorder.

Finfully flaring up amid the smoke, darkness and crashing anachronisms there are two powerfully illuminating performances from David Yip and Peter Straker. Mr Yip's Antony is a neat, high-speed little politician who reveals himself as a "masker" well before that insult is hurled in his face. After the assassination, he greets the conspirators with the usual show of wary conciliation — which is no preparation at all for the

season, the first under the artistic directorship of Ian Talbot, are Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair*, performed to mark the 350th anniversary of the author's death. The other plays in the



Strongly illuminating: David Yip's high-speed Mark Antony

tremendous explosion of grief-stricken hatred he releases as soon as he is alone with the corpse. The funeral oration itself is built on a thrilling curve of controlled delirium, all the more impressive given the scarcity of the mourners.

Mr Straker, beginning as a beautifully subdued Cassius with the pent-up energy of a

coiled spring, subsequently ascends into his own vein of passionate hysteria which connects brilliantly with the unstable essence of the character. It is also clear from the start that he regards Brutus as a liability who unfortunately has to be taken on board for political reasons. Leo Winger's Brutus, persuasive as a gently meditative companion, has nothing like the same authority, and goes to pieces in addressing the mob. As a show it is only fitfully impressive, but it is a hopeful sign of better things to come.

Irving Wardle

## GALLERIES

Rose Barton  
Fine Art Society

Rose Barton is hardly the kind of artist that a major commercial gallery would be very likely to take seriously enough to give a major show. She lived from 1856 to 1929, and painted in ladylike fashion in watercolour, little landscapes and townscapes and occasional fancy pieces and views of gardens. She was never exactly advanced, and some years before the end of her long and active life she was very definitely a back number. Not that that seems to have much worried her: she went right on painting, exhibiting at the Royal Watercolour Society and practising her spare-time hobby of betting on the horses (it is recorded that she backed two winners the day she died). If she has been seen at all in London of late it must have been in one of Christopher Wood's spring miscellanies of garden artists.

But now her moment has come, with a show all to herself which began in Cork, is now at the Fine Art Society (until March 6) and then moves back to Ireland with dates in Belfast and Kilkenny. No one is likely to make a big thing of her, and it would be absurd if the idea got abroad. But, on the other hand, it is an unadulterated pleasure to see her intensely evocative scenes of misty London in the days of the hansom cab and the pease-potter, or her summer gardens and cats, sub-Kate Greenaway children. And she was, clearly, in her own way a pro: it is a tiny square of ivory she covers, but she covers it in her own fashion.

Though it is unlikely she will ever end up hanging in the Tate, there might well be a corner for her somewhere in the welcoming arms of the British Museum's Department of Prints and Drawings, pending the next mad selection presented to an unsuspecting but compliant public.

John Russell  
Taylor

Paul Griffiths

## Theban Verdi

Dr Renzo Giaccheri is very pleased with his "ancient" Egyptian obelisk made of British steel, but is less certain about the plastic crocodile. Dr Giaccheri was bringing us up to date with preparations for a unique production of Verdi's *Aida* in the authentic Theban setting at the Temple of Luxor in Egypt. The nine performances he will direct in May will feature 550 members of the Arena di Verona, of which he is a former general manager, supported by 350 extras from the Egyptian army. Placido Domingo will sing on the opening night.

There will also be 100 doves, 90 Nubians — "for once no make-up will be required" — and two leopards. For those in the audience without a view of the Nile, "we will have a little bit of plastic Nile on stage. The crocodile will be plastic too, I hope."

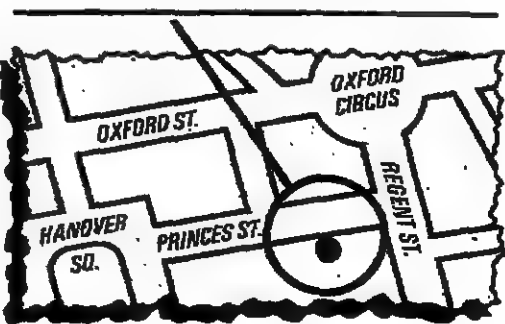
Verdi was commissioned to write the opera by the Khedive Ismail Pasha of Egypt, to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal, and its world premiere was staged in Cairo in 1871. This, however, will be its first performance amid the colonnades and sphinxes of the Pharaohs.

Fauzi Mitwalli, the organizer and sponsor, described his project as a blend of Egyptian culture, Italian art and British technology. He has already recovered the costs — about \$10 million — through the sale of 25,000 tickets, and is now negotiating for television coverage.

Mitwalli was moved to operatic lyricism when asked whether he anticipated any problems with the weather. "If you feel raindrops in Luxor, they will be tears of joy from Verdi," he proclaimed.

Gavin Bell

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Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share

1584.9 (+25.7)

FT-SE 100

1973.1 (+28.3)

Bargains

45554 (44104)

USM (Datastream)

150.28 (+1.34)

## THE POUND

US dollar

1.5385 (+0.0005)

W German mark

2.8101 (-0.0095)

Trade-weighted

69.5 (-0.4)

North Sea  
oil dips  
below \$16

North Sea oil prices dropped below \$16 a barrel yesterday for the first time this year, cutting Government taxation revenue and delivering an eye-of-Budget reminder to the Chancellor of the instability of the present Opec agreement on prices and production.

The price of Brent crude for April delivery fell to just under \$16, a decline of 30 cents. But oil analysts expect prices to firm towards the end of this month when the latest Opec output statistics are announced.

Tan Sri Khoo  
debt package

Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puan, the Singapore businessman, does not have enough cash to repay creditors at the National Bank of Brunei and a rescue package being planned would settle his debts in three years, it was revealed in Singapore.

Bankers and lawyers representing 33 banks with \$5450 million in inter-bank deposits heard that under the proposal, repayments would be made at a rate of 25 per cent in the first two years and 50 per cent in the third. Interest would be cut to the Brunei inter-bank rate plus a premium subject to negotiation.

## Ryman denial

Mr Stephen Bilyevid, managing director of Ryman, denied speculation that Mrs Jennifer d'Abo would step down as chairman of the company, after her resignation as a director of the Stormgard fashion group on Monday.

## Sterling work

Sir Jeffrey Sterling has taken over as chairman of European Ferries following the resignation of Mr Geoffrey Parker.

## L&amp;N battle

The battle for control of London & Northern switched to the stock market yesterday, following Demerger Two's announcement that it had won acceptance of just under 64 per cent. Shares in L&N jumped 6.5p to 72p, with both sides believed to have been buying. *Times*, page 21

## Profit doubles

BTR Nylex, the \$9 per cent-owned Australian subsidiary of BTR, boosted pretax profits from £20 million to just above £44 million last year. The company makes a range of industrial products, including conveyor belts, hose, plastic and hydraulic components.

## Coloroll deal

Coloroll Group has agreed to pay £2.5 million for Cartwright & Edwards, a subsidiary of Federated Potteries that manufactures earthenware products.

See Summary 20	Times	21
Stock Market 20	City Diary	22
Wall Street 20	Unit Trusts	22
Ca News 20	Commodities	22
Money Mkt 20	USAT Prices	22
Foreign Exch 20	Share Prices	22
Comment 21	Exec View	24

## MARKET SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

New York	2234.87 (+11.39)
Dow Jones	2234.87 (+11.39)
Nikkei Dow	20185.33 (+109.85)
Hong Kong	2873.58 (+25.39)
Amsterdam	2893.9 (+1.2)
Sydney: AO	1584.8 (-12.5)
Frankfurt	1719.0 (+4.0)
Brussels	4164.08 (+21.65)
Paris: CAC	530.40 (+1.2)
London: FT	1973.1 (+28.3)
FT 100	1973.1 (+28.3)
Recent Issues	Page 20
Closing prices	Page 23

## INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base	11%
3-month interbank	10 1/4-10 1/2%
6-month interbank	10 1/2-10 3/4%
US Prime Rate	7 1/2%
Federal Funds	5 1/4-5 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bills	5.45-5.44%
30-year bonds	10 1/2-10 3/4%

## CURRENCIES

London	New York
£1/\$1.5385	\$1/£0.6505
DM/\$1.8101	DM/£0.5523
¥/\$1.3750	¥/£0.7273
FF/\$1.3664	FF/£0.7321
Ver/\$2.3657	Ver/£0.4227
ECU/\$1.3750	ECU/£0.7273

## Ferruzzi set to cut Berisford stake

British Sugar  
bids blocked

By Carol Fergusson

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has blocked rival bids by Tate & Lyle and Gruppo Ferruzzi for control of British Sugar.

Ferruzzi is also likely to be forced to reduce its 23.7 per cent interest in S&W Berisford, British Sugar's parent company, to 15 per cent.

In rejecting Tate & Lyle's conditional bid for S&W Berisford, the MMC pointed out that the merger would give Tate 95 per cent of the supply of sugar and sugar products in Britain. It concluded that the consequent reduction in competition would probably lead to price increases and reduced standards of service.

However, in recognition of the commercial disadvantages to Tate & Lyle, a cane refiner, compared with British Sugar, a beet sugar producer, the report recommended that the Government should press for improved cane margins with the European Economic Community.

The MMC's raised three objections to Ferruzzi's proposed acquisition of 70 per cent of British Sugar for £425 million:

● Higher prices would be inevitable because the merger might be expected to restrict the ability of merchants and leading users to import sugar into Britain from the rest of the EEC.

● The merger would mean Ferruzzi controlled nearly 25 per cent of EEC beet sugar quotas, giving it an influence which it could use against British interests; and

● The continued survival of independent cane refining in Britain would be in doubt.

Tate & Lyle said it was very disappointed that the plan to unify the British sugar industry had been turned down.

Mr Neil Shaw, Tate's group managing director, said yesterday: "Europe is the market place, not Britain, and 15 per cent of the European market is not a monopoly."

Mr Peter Jacobs, managing director of British Sugar, said he was delighted to have a resolution on the ownership of British Sugar, and that Berisford was happy to continue as 100 per cent owner.

The National Farmers Union expressed its doubts, saying the future of British Sugar remained uncertain.

Mr Martin Howard, assistant to the president of the NFU, said there was still a question mark over what Berisford would do with British Sugar. "In the past, they have made it clear that they wanted to divest, although more recently they have said that they wanted to keep it."

"The NFU is concerned that, whatever happens to British Sugar, there is some stability," he added. "As long as it is owned by commodity traders, there is obviously an element of doubt."

Responding to the NFU's doubts, Mr Jacobs of British Sugar said: "We do not wish to divest British Sugar, nor have we ever sought a buyer. Bid approaches from Hilldown, Ferruzzi and Tate have all been unsolicited."

Expressing its disappointment with the decision, Ferruzzi said it still believed its proposed acquisition of a 70 per cent interest in British Sugar would benefit Britain, and is reviewing its options.

The requirement that Ferruzzi reduce its 23.7 per cent interest in Berisford is to be carried out over a two-year period. The MMC felt it might operate against the public interest and ordered Ferruzzi to reduce it to 15 per cent, equivalent to Tate's stake.

Comment, page 21

Times, page 21

## BATTLE FOR BRITISH SUGAR

Early 1986 Negotiations between S&W Berisford and Ferruzzi indicate a £340 million price tag for British Sugar and £140 million buyout terms for the rest of the business.

Mar 17 Ferruzzi's banking advisers buy 9 per cent stake in S&W Berisford.

Apr 4 Hilldown Holdings launches £486 million bid for S&W with the backing of Ferruzzi's 9 per cent stake.

Apr 30 Tate & Lyle announces intention to make a conditional £478 million offer for S&W Berisford and to sell the non-British Sugar interest to a management buyout team for about £200 million.

May 20 Reference to Monopolies and Mergers Commission of the Tate & Lyle and Hilldown Holdings bids for S&W Berisford.

May 29 Hilldown sells 14.7 per cent stake in S&W Berisford to Ferruzzi and bows out of bid battle.

Jun 26 Ferruzzi asks for MMC inquiry into its S&W Berisford holding and outlines its interest in buying British Sugar.

Jul 3 Ferruzzi's possible acquisition of S&W Berisford referred to the MMC.

Nov 20 Ferruzzi unveils £425 million deal to purchase 70 per cent of British Sugar.

Jan 16, 1987 MMC report passed to Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Hepworth  
set to bid  
for Birmid

By Michael Tate

The City is now expecting Hepworth Ceramic to announce full takeover terms for Birmid Qualcast today or tomorrow.

In four hours yesterday, behind closed doors at SG Warburg's offices in the City, the chairman, Professor Roland Smith and the chief executive, Mr Sinclair Thomson, were unable to convince their counterparts at Birmid of the benefits of a merger.

The Birmid board, led by the chairman, Mr Tommy Macpherson, claimed that Hepworth's case "appeared to reflect weaknesses in Hepworth Ceramic rather than provide any opportunities or meaningful benefits for Birmid Qualcast."

The Birmid board made it clear that it would not welcome an offer from Hepworth. It advised shareholders not to sell their shares.

Mr Thomson last night described the Birmid statement as "impertinent."

No terms were put on the table at yesterday's meeting and in the light of the upsurge in the Birmid share price - it has come up from 187p last Friday when Hepworth's interest in 4.9 per cent of the share capital was first disclosed to 273p last night - the Hepworth camp is reviewing the situation.

It now has 10.2 per cent of the Birmid capital following purchases in the market.

Prior Harwin creditors  
delay wind-up petition

By Lawrence Lever

Creditors of Prior Harwin, the licensed dealer under threat of winding up by the Department of Trade and Industry, won a temporary reprieve in the High Court yesterday.

Counsel for the DTI agreed a seven-day adjournment of the department's petition to wind up the firm. This came after a move to oppose the winding up from an action group of British Gas shareholders who dealt through Prior Harwin and face losing half their money.

The group wanted time to consider applying for an administration order under the new Insolvency Act. It hopes that the appointment of an administrator would create time for Prior Harwin to find financial backing, allowing the 250 British Gas shareholders in the group to recover their money in full.

However, Mrs Judith Lyons, the solicitor representing the action group, said yesterday that if the DTI move to wind up the company showed evidence of fraud or gross negligence, it would not oppose the winding up.

Action group members sold their British Gas shares through Prior Harwin but have not received their money.

Economic picture brightens nationwide  
£3bn deficit fall forecast

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The National Institute of Economic and Social Research, which six months ago sent the pound tumbling with a gloomy balance of payments forecast, has dramatically cut its prediction of the 1987 deficit.

The Institute, in its latest *Economic Review*, now forecasts a current account deficit of £2.6 billion this year, not significantly out of line with the consensus view.

Six months ago, the prediction was for a £3.8 billion deficit and in November, the Institute forecast a £5.6 billion deficit.

A nationwide improvement in industrial prospects, with marked optimism recorded in the previously depressed northern regions, is reported today by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

The organization said a survey of 3,400 companies indicated that brighter prospects for orders and jobs - previously confined to the prosperous southern English counties - were now spreading to the traditional manufacturing heartlands of the Midlands and the North.

The investigation, conducted in the last quarter of 1986, is the first to record an across-the-board improvement since the ABCC began its regional surveys in May 1985.

Percentage balances (the difference between companies reporting decreases and those reporting increases) in five key indicators all show significant rises. The balance for home orders rose from 5 per cent in the third quarter of last year to 21 per cent, export orders from zero to 13 per cent, labour force expectations from 7 to 11 per cent, investment from 19 to 26 per cent.

Confidence, in terms of expectations of future profitability, has generally risen from 22 to 36 per cent. Results from the northern regions include:

● Greater Manchester: "Very pronounced" improvement with strongly positive home and export orders and healthy employment prospects. Proportion of companies working at more than 90 per cent capacity has risen from 37 to 44 per cent. Almost a fifth report difficulties in recruiting skilled manual workers.

● Merseyside: Home and export deliveries up to positive balances of 31 and 26 per cent and 71 per cent of companies working at more than 80 per cent capacity. However, some companies expect to lose jobs in the coming three months as those increasing employment.

## CBI enters US trade battle

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Confederation of British Industry yesterday swung into action over the growing threat of increased trade protection in the United States and said it was considering sending a top-level delegation to Washington in a bid to defuse the row.

While US action on imports of British gin and French cognac has been averted, there is increasing concern that on top of the unresolved dispute over funding of the Airbus, European exports to America of telecommunications equipment and machine tools will be hit.

Directors from some of Britain's leading companies, attending the monthly meeting of the CBI policy-making council in London yesterday, demanded action to impress on American politicians and government leaders the consequences of protectionism.

Mr David Nickson, the CBI president, said: "The stakes are very high - the greatest single threat to world trade and economic prosperity is US protectionism. But this is no longer only a threat: it is already a reality."

"Battle has already been engaged and the battle of machine gun fire has already been heard."

The Democrats, the "back leaders" of protectionism, were now in control of Congress and the Senate and they are baying more strongly. And there were 100 draft bills on trade before the House of Representatives.

Although there is no timing for the proposed British industrial mission, Mr Nickson indicated that strong pressure would be brought on the American political establishment through CBI contacts in the US, chambers of trade and the American National Association of Manufacturers, Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director-general, said he would also be lobbying the American Chamber of Commerce in London, the Department of Trade and Industry and Unice, the European grouping of industry federations.

Mr Nickson added: "The authority of the President has up to now represented a bastion against the cries for increased protectionism."

Mr Nickson said that the main potential dispute between the US and Britain now was the scale of government subsidies to the European Airbus programme. But he said it was essential that negotiations on this and other issues be conducted through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Out on a wing: Sir Ian and Randolph Fields (left) waving their launch colours yesterday

One-plane  
airline  
launchedBy Harvey Elliott  
Air Correspondent

A new airline, Highland Express Airways, was launched yesterday by Sir Ian MacGregor, former chairman of the Coal Board, and Mr Randolph Fields, an American lawyer, who plan to offer transatlantic flights from Prestwick at an introductory one-way price of £99.

The airline, of which Sir Ian is chairman, raised £5.5 million from local businessmen and the industry Department for Scotland.

It has leased a 747-100 jumbo jet which has flown for 38,000 hours. It is planned to begin services to both Toronto and New York from May 30.

"We have already taken on 11 employees, ten of whom were unemployed before," said Mr Fields.

Sir Ian complained last night that British Coal Enterprises had gone back on an agreement to provide £1 million worth of Government money to help him launch the new airline. British Coal said it never gave reasons for turning down applications to British Coal Enterprises.

Brazil stops some  
debt repayments

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Brazil is blocking repayments of principal on short-term debt, requiring creditor banks to reloan the money to Brazilian borrowers.

It also appears that Brazil is intending to pay out only \$6.57 billion (£4.45 billion) in loan interest this year instead of the estimated \$11 billion owed to creditors. A report in a Brazilian newspaper quoting a "high government official" said this limit would form part of Brazil's negotiating position when it meets creditor banks in New York this weekend.

Brazil did not formally announce the suspension of short-term debt repayments when it introduced the 90-day interest repayment freeze on long-term bank debt last week, but has been informing banks of the suspension as the short-term loans mature.

Although interest on the loans is still being paid to the banks, the principal is being blocked by Brazil's central bank in an offshore account, with the creditor banks to reloan the money.

Brazil holds about \$20 billion in short-term bank debt. American regulators are expected soon to downgrade Brazil's credit rating, which so far has remained high among debtor countries.

Meanwhile, Señor Juan Sourrouille, Argentina's economy minister, yesterday announced a new package of measures, including wage and price controls, an interest rate cut and a currency devaluation, to curb a recent surge in inflation.

Argentinian officials are meeting Western bankers in New York to reschedule some \$30 billion of debt.

Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Brazil's suspension of interest payments was only temporary. "The matter will be successfully resolved in negotiations between Brazil and its private creditors," he said.

## US forecast

Dr Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Bros, said he expects at least one more cut in the US discount rate by the middle of the year, probably by half a point.

British  
Gas loses  
industrial  
monopolyBy David Young  
Energy Correspondent

The British Gas monopoly on supplying industrial customers is being broken into three months after the industry was privatized.

In its first annual report the Office of Gas Supply (Ofgas), the body set up by the Government to oversee gas supplies in Britain, reveals that until the end of last year there had been 21 applications to start operating private gas supply systems and five inquiries from gas producers wanting access to the British Gas national grid of pipelines to supply potential customers.

Ofgas has since had further inquiries from potential suppliers of gas from landfill sites or from companies prepared to set up gas supply networks, using liquefied gas.

However Ofgas, which was set up in August and will publish a review of its annual operations, will perform its first major task in April when it will ensure that the complex formula used to set gas prices for the domestic consumer is adhered to.

City analysts who have been monitoring British Gas's financial performance since privatization expect that the formula will result in a price cut of about 2 per cent to the domestic consumer.

Mr James McKinnon, the Ofgas director general, said yesterday: "I regard the protection of consumers' interests as of primary importance."

"During the coming months I propose to undertake a series of fact-finding visits to the various regions where I intend to meet representatives of local authorities, the caring agencies, industry and the media."

"By this means I hope to get across the message of my concern for the consumer," he added.

## HOME OWNERS

PROFIT-MAKER  
LOAN PLANThe loan that likes to give you a  
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At last a loan that provides Homeowners with cash now plus the opportunity for a tax free cash bonus in the future. It has all the advantages of a personal loan, plus an investment in a leading unit linked fund. A fund with an impressive and consistent growth record.

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During your loan period, all you pay is the interest on your loan (currently just 12.3% APR) together with a monthly investment plan premium. This premium is invested in the fund, so that by the end of your loan period, the investment should not just repay your loan capital, but also provide you with a cash bonus!

## THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROFIT-MAKER LOAN PLAN

- £1,500 to £20,000 cash in hand for virtually any purpose.
- Potential Tax Free cash bonus of £94 for every £1,000 of a loan over 10 years assuming current bonus rates remain unchanged.
- Spread your repayments over 7 1/2 to 15 years.
- Extra security of built-in Life Assurance protection for your family.
- Protection against Sickness, Accident, or Redundancy available as a valuable option.
- Confidentially arranged by post - no interviews.
- No fees or setting up charges.

\*For a typical loan of £5,000 over 11 years, the monthly interest payments would be £48.35 and the investment plan premium £28.05, making a total monthly payment of £76.40. The total loan with interest and premiums payable over 11 years would be £11,510.40 (this amount could be substantially reduced if the loan is repaid early). At the end of your loan period, the investment plan should be sufficient to repay your loan capital and supply a tax free cash bonus. As funds go up and down the maturity value cannot be guaranteed. Neither past experience nor the current situation are necessarily accurate guides to the future but in the unlikely event of the maturity being insufficient to repay all the loan capital we will allow you to continue paying the same instalments for a little longer until the balance is repaid.

This example has been calculated assuming that the APR of 12.3% remains the same throughout the loan term and relates to persons aged over 18 and is if under 18 at the end of the loan repayment period. Seven days written notice would be given for any change in the interest rate.

The investment plan, which is managed by Windsor Life Assurance Company Limited, assigned to this secured loan, will last for the same term as the loan.

I am a HOMEOWNER. Please send me details of the Profit-Maker Loan Plan FREEPOST TODAY TO: Nationwide Credit Corporation Limited, NCCL Freeport, Finance House, 128-132 Borough High Street, London Bridge, London SE1 1BP.

Amount required £ Repayment time years FULL NAME Mr Mrs Miss Ms ADDRESS POSTCODE Home Tel. No. 370 Date of Birth: 14/20

01-407 2800



## BUSINESS SUMMARY

## Takeovers 'rebuild' Electron House

Electron House says it has been completely transformed by acquisitions since the first half year in November, with turnover now at £40 million a year compared with £6 million previously and profits on continuing activities running at 3% times previous levels.

Figures to November show the company raised its pretax income to £441,000 compared with £239,000 a year earlier. The dividend is raised from 1.4p to 1.5p. A loss of £48,000 on activities subsequently disposed of was recorded.

## Bank fixes issue price

Scandinavian Bank Group, the eleventh largest bank in Britain, said yesterday that it had already received 22,000 applications for its prospectus, although its share offer does not open until March 4. The bank said the offer price of the shares would be 210p, raising £57.75 million in capital and valuing the group at £167.1 million. A dividend is forecast of not less than 8p for the 1987 financial year.

## Matsushita profits fall

Matsushita Electric Industrial, of Osaka, Japan, the world's largest home appliance maker, predicted 41 billion yen (£169 million) net profit from November 21 to March 31, 1987, down 40 per cent on the previous year's sales of ¥1,420 billion, down 10 per cent. Consolidated net profit fell 33.6 per cent from a year earlier to ¥163.6 billion in the year ended November 20, 1986, on sales of ¥4,575 billion.

## SE surveillance boost

The Stock Exchange's surveillance department is to be augmented to cope with the increased monitoring and supervisory duties imposed by the Financial Services Act. The number of staff is to be increased to about 100 whose duties will be split between the SE and the new self-regulating body for securities business - The Securities Association (TSA).

TSA is likely to have about 700 corporate members - representing between 15,000 and 20,000 individuals dealing in securities. Its annual running costs will be about £7 million. Membership fees will average about 40 pence of those charged to investment businesses who get authorization direct from the SIB.

## Miss World figures better

Profits for Miss World Group, the organizer and promoter of beauty contests headed by Mr Eric Morley (right), were £434,000 in the second half of the financial year to the end of December, against £401,000 in the corresponding half of 1985. Full-year profits rose from £555,000 to £602,000 on turnover up from £269,000 to £1,066,000. A final dividend of 4.5p makes a total of 6p against 5.2p in 1985.



## EEC exemptions

The European Community Commission has ruled that Italy, Ireland and Greece will not have to lift restrictions on certain capital movements that are due to be liberalized throughout the EEC from Saturday. The commission approved requests from the three to be exempted temporarily from having to liberalize transactions in foreign securities not quoted on their stock exchanges and securities issued by domestic borrowers on foreign markets. The exemptions for Italy and Ireland will run until the end of this year and for Greece until the end of 1988.

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Starting	Open	High	Low	Close	Settling
Mar 87	98.51	98.51	98.05	98.07	97.94
Jun 87	98.12	98.12	97.58	97.64	97.51
Sep 87	97.80	97.80	97.26	97.32	97.19
Dec 87	97.48	97.48	96.94	97.00	96.87
Mar 88	97.16	97.16	96.62	96.68	96.55
Jun 88	96.84	96.84	96.30	96.36	96.23
Sep 88	96.52	96.52	95.98	96.04	95.91
Dec 88	96.20	96.20	95.66	95.72	95.59
Mar 89	95.88	95.88	95.34	95.40	95.27
Jun 89	95.56	95.56	95.02	95.08	94.95
Sep 89	95.24	95.24	94.70	94.76	94.63
Dec 89	94.92	94.92	94.38	94.44	94.31
Mar 90	94.60	94.60	94.06	94.12	93.99
Jun 90	94.28	94.28	93.74	93.80	93.67
Sep 90	93.96	93.96	93.42	93.48	93.35
Dec 90	93.64	93.64	93.10	93.16	93.03
Mar 91	93.32	93.32	92.78	92.84	92.71
Jun 91	93.00	93.00	92.46	92.52	92.39
Sep 91	92.68	92.68	92.14	92.20	92.07
Dec 91	92.36	92.36	91.82	91.88	91.75
Mar 92	92.04	92.04	91.50	91.56	91.43
Jun 92	91.72	91.72	91.18	91.24	91.11
Sep 92	91.40	91.40	90.86	90.92	90.79
Dec 92	91.08	91.08	90.54	90.60	90.47
Mar 93	90.76	90.76	90.22	90.28	90.15
Jun 93	90.44	90.44	89.90	89.96	89.83
Sep 93	90.12	90.12	89.58	89.64	89.51
Dec 93	89.80	89.80	89.26	89.32	89.19
Mar 94	89.48	89.48	88.94	89.00	88.87
Jun 94	89.16	89.16	88.62	88.68	88.55
Sep 94	88.84	88.84	88.30	88.36	88.23
Dec 94	88.52	88.52	87.98	88.04	87.91
Mar 95	88.20	88.20	87.66	87.72	87.59
Jun 95	87.88	87.88	87.34	87.40	87.27
Sep 95	87.56	87.56	87.02	87.08	86.95
Dec 95	87.24	87.24	86.70	86.76	86.63
Mar 96	86.92	86.92	86.38	86.44	86.31
Jun 96	86.60	86.60	86.06	86.12	85.99
Sep 96	86.28	86.28	85.74	85.80	85.67
Dec 96	85.96	85.96	85.42	85.48	85.35
Mar 97	85.64	85.64	85.10	85.16	85.03
Jun 97	85.32	85.32	84.78	84.84	84.71
Sep 97	85.00	85.00	84.46	84.52	84.39
Dec 97	84.68	84.68	84.14	84.20	84.07
Mar 98	84.36	84.36	83.82	83.88	83.75
Jun 98	84.04	84.04	83.50	83.56	83.43
Sep 98	83.72	83.72	83.18	83.24	83.11
Dec 98	83.40	83.40	82.86	82.92	82.79
Mar 99	83.08	83.08	82.54	82.60	82.47
Jun 99	82.76	82.76	82.22	82.28	82.15
Sep 99	82.44	82.44	81.90	81.96	81.83
Dec 99	82.12	82.12	81.58	81.64	81.51
Mar 2000	81.80	81.80	81.26	81.32	81.19
Jun 2000	81.48	81.48	80.94	81.00	80.87
Sep 2000	81.16	81.16	80.62	80.68	80.55
Dec 2000	80.84	80.84	80.30	80.36	80.23
Mar 2001	80.52	80.52	79.98	80.04	79.91
Jun 2001	80.20	80.20	79.66	79.72	79.59
Sep 2001	79.88	79.88	79.34	79.40	79.27
Dec 2001	79.56	79.56	79.02	79.08	78.95
Mar 2002	79.24	79.24	78.70	78.76	78.63
Jun 2002	78.92	78.92	78.38	78.44	78.31
Sep 2002	78.60	78.60	78.06	78.12	77.99
Dec 2002	78.28	78.28	77.74	77.80	77.67
Mar 2003	77.96	77.96	77.42	77.48	77.35
Jun 2003	77.64	77.64	77.10	77.16	77.03
Sep 2003	77.32	77.32	76.78	76.84	76.71
Dec 2003	77.00	77.00	76.46	76.52	76.39
Mar 2004	76.68	76.68	76.14	76.20	76.07
Jun 2004	76.36	76.36	75.82	75.88	75.75
Sep 2004	76.04	76.04	75.50	75.56	75.43
Dec 2004	75.72	75.72	75.18	75.24	75.11
Mar 2005	75.40	75.40	74.86	74.92	74.79
Jun 2005	75.08	75.08	74.54	74.60	74.47
Sep 2005	74.76	74.76	74.22	74.28	74.15
Dec 2005	74.44	74.44	73.90	73.96	73.83
Mar 2006	74.12	74.12	73.58	73.64	73.51
Jun 2006	73.80	73.80	73.26	73.32	73.19
Sep 2006	73.48	73.48	72.94	73.00	72.87
Dec 2006	73.16	73.16	72.62	72.68	72.55
Mar 2007	72.84	72.84	72.30	72.36	72.23
Jun 2007	72.52	72.52	71.98	72.04	71.91
Sep 2007	72.20	72.20	71.66	71.72	71.59
Dec 2007	71.88	71.88	71.34	71.40	71.27
Mar 2008	71.56	71.56	71.02	71.08	70.95
Jun 2008	71.24	71.24	70.70	70.76	70.63
Sep 2008	70.92	70.92	70.38	70.44	70.31
Dec 2008	70.60	70.60	70.06	70.12	69.99
Mar 2009	70.28	70.28	69.74	69.80	69.67
Jun 2009	69.96	69.96	69.42	69.48	69.35
Sep 2009	69.64	69.64	69.10	69.16	69.03
Dec 2009	69.32	69.32	68.78	68.84	68.71
Mar 2010	69.00	69.00	68.46	68.52	68.39
Jun 2010	68.68	68.68	68.14	68.20	68.07
Sep 2010	68.36	68.36	67.82	67.88	67.75
Dec 2010	68.04	68.04	67.50	67.56	67.43
Mar 2011	67.72	67.72	67.18	67.24	67.11
Jun 2011	67.40	67.40	66.86	66.92	66.79
Sep 2011	67.08	67.08	66.54	66.60	66.47
Dec 2011	66.76	66.76	66.22	66.28	66.15
Mar 2012	66.44	66.44	65.90	65.96	65.83
Jun 2012	66.12	66.12	65.58	65.64	65.51
Sep 2012	65.80	65.80	65.26	65.32	65.19
Dec 2012	65.48	65.48	64.94	65.00	64.87
Mar 2013	65.16	65.16	64.62	64.68	64.55
Jun 2013	64.84	64.84	64.30	64.36	64.23
Sep 2013	64.52	64.52	63.98	64.04	63.91
Dec 2013	64.20	64.20	63.66	63.72	63.59
Mar 2014	63.88	63.88	63.34	63.40	63.27
Jun 2014	63.56	63.56	63.02	63.08	62.95
Sep 2014	63.24	63.24	62.70	62.76	62.63
Dec 2014	62.92	62.92	62.38	62.44	62.31
Mar 2015	62.60	62.60	62.06	62.12	61.99
Jun 2015	62.28	62.28	61.74	61.80	61.67
Sep 2015	61.96	61.96	61.42	61.48	61.35
Dec 2015	61.64	61.64	61.10	61.16	61.03
Mar 2016	61.32	61.32	60.78	60.84	60.71
Jun 2016	61.00	61.00	60.46	60.52	60.39
Sep 2016	60.68	60.68	60.14	60.20	60.07
Dec 2016	60.36	60.36	59.82	59.88	59.75
Mar 2017	60.04	60.04	59.50	59.56	59.43
Jun 2017	59.72	59.72	59.18	59.24	59.11
Sep 2017	59.40	59.40	58.86	58.92	58.79
Dec 2017	59.08	59.08	58.54	58.60	58.47
Mar 2018	58.76	58.76	58.22	58.28	58.15
Jun 2018	58.44	58.44	57.90	57.96	57.83
Sep 2018	58.12	58.12	57.58	57.64	57.51
Dec 2018	57.80	57.80	57.26	57.32	57.19
Mar 2019	57.48	57.48	56.94	57.00	56.87
Jun 2019	57.16	57.16	56.62	56.68	56.55
Sep 2019	56.84	56.84	56.30	56.36	56.23
Dec 2019	56.52	56.52	55.98	56.04	55.91
Mar 2020	56.20	56.20	55.66	55.72	55.59
Jun 2020	55.88	55.88	55.34	55.40	55.27
Sep 2020	55.56	55.56	55.02	55.08	54.95
Dec 2020	55.24	55.24	54.70	54.76	54.63
Mar 2021	54.92	54.92	54.38	54.44	54.31
Jun 2021	54.60	54.60	54.06	54.12	53.99
Sep 2021	54.28	54.28	53.74	53.80	53.67
Dec 2021	53.96	53.96	53.42	53.48	53.35
Mar 2022	53.64	53.64	53.10	53.16	53.03
Jun 2022	53.32	53.32	52.78	52.84	52.71
Sep 2022	53.00	53.00	52.46	52.52	52.39
Dec 2022	52.68	52.68	52.14	52.20	52.07
Mar 2023	52.36	52.36	51.82	51.88	51.75
Jun 2023	52.04	52.04	51.50	51.56	51.43
Sep 2023	51.72	51.72	51.18	51.24	51.11
Dec 2023	51.40	51.40	50.86	50.92	50.79
Mar 2024	51.08	51.08	50.54	50.60	50.47
Jun 2024	50.76	50.76	50.22	50.28	50.15
Sep 2024	50.44	50.44	49.90	49.96	49.83
Dec 2024	50.12	50.12	49.58	49.64	49.51
Mar 2025	49.80	49.80	49.26	49.32	49.19
Jun 2025	49.48	49.48	48.94	49.00	48.87
Sep 2025	49.16	49.16	48.62	48.68	48.55
Dec 2025	48.84	48.84	48.30	48.36	48.23
Mar 2026	48.52	48.52	47.98	48.04	47.91
Jun 2026	48.20	48.20	47.66	47.72	47.59
Sep 2026	47.88	47.88	47.34	47.40	47.27
Dec 2026	47.56	47.56	47.02	47.08	46.95
Mar 2027	47.24	47.24	46.70	46.76	46.63
Jun 2027	46.92	46.92	46.38	46.44	46.31
Sep 2027	46.60	46.60	46.06	46.12	45.99
Dec 2027	46.28	46.28	45.74	45.80	45.67
Mar 2028	45.96	45.96	45.42	45.48	45.35
Jun 2028	45.64	45.64	45.10	45.16	45.03
Sep 2028	45.32	45.32	44.78	44.84	44.71
Dec 2028	45.00	45.00	44.46	44.52	44.39
Mar 2029	44.68	44.68	44.14	44.20	44.07
Jun 2029	44.36	44.36	43.82	43.88	43.75
Sep 2029	44.04	44.04	43.50	43.56	43.43
Dec 2029	43.72	43.72	43.18	43.24	43.11
Mar 2030	43.40	43.40	42.86	42.92	42.79
Jun 2030	43.08	43.08	42.54	42.60	42.47
Sep 2030	42.76	42.76	42.22	42.28	42.15
Dec 2030	42.44	42.44	41.90	41.96	41.83
Mar 2031	42.12	42.12	41.58	41.64	41.51
Jun 2031	41.80	41.80	41.26	41.32	41.19
Sep 2031	41.48	41.48	40.94	41.00	40.87
Dec 2031	41.16	41.16	40.62	40.68	40.55
Mar 2032	40.84	40.84	40.30	40.36	40.23
Jun 2032	40.52	40.52	39.98	40.04	39.91
Sep 2032	40.20	40.20	39.66	39.72	39.59
Dec 2032	39.88	39.88	39.34	39.40	39.27
Mar 2033	39.56	39.56	39.02	39.08	38.95
Jun 2033	39.24	39.24	38.70	38.76	38.63
Sep 2033	38.92	38.92	38.38	38.44	38.31
Dec 2033	38.60	38.60	38.06	38.12	37.99
Mar 2034	38.28	38.28	37.74	37.80	37.67
Jun 2034	37.96	37.96	37.42	37.48	37.35
Sep 2034	37.64	37.64	37.10	37.16	37.03
Dec 2034	37.32	37			



## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

## A firm farewell

Peter Clark, chief executive of stockbroker Williams de Broc Hill (WdH), a medium-sized but respected City firm, has, I hear, "been replaced". His abrupt departure earlier this week comes after 15 years with the firm. Williams de Broc's chairman, Peter Stanley, confirmed that Clark had left. We parted company earlier this week in a friendly manner, he tells me. Stanley will now assume the responsibilities of both chairman and chief executive. But he did expect Clark to leave because of his new workload he would be forced to relinquish some of his work for the Stock Exchange. "The jobs that I have to do there have been reduced in any case," he says, "but will be carrying on with them." Stanley is currently chairman of the Capital Adequacy Committee, which is part of the Securities Association—the SRO being formed to govern the securities market.



There's somebody else who links it's going to be a good budget.

## Legal aid

It seems that there could soon be more parties involved in the Guinness affair — an estimated 15 to date — than there are lawyers to deal with them. Top City firm Clifford-Turner has, I hear, had to turn away several prospective clients because it already acts for Jimmy Gulliver's Army Group. Other major City firms — who number, at the most, 20 — are experiencing similar problems. And the number of defendants involved in the case is likely to continue to increase. "The Guinness affair is like a meteorite — bits of it keep spinning off in different directions all the time," said one solicitor. The moral of the story — bags your lawyer now.

## Willing victim

Insurance company City of Edinburgh Life is launching a fund, which will seek out companies attractive to a predator. The intention is to buy the shares then wait for the inevitable (sic) rise in share prices. But — sign of the times — the managers are anxious to point out that they will not be involved in insider trading. Instead, they will be alert to the logic and timing of takeover situations and adept at researching the investment — all — in accord with the strictest ethics. "What could be simpler?"

## Final whistle

Former Sunderland Football Club boss Tom Cowie — who heads up the quoted T Cowie car dealership group — has given soccer the boot. The former football-mad company chairman, who ran Sunderland for five years until his recent resignation, has found another hobby — shooting. I never watch football now, he says. I never needed that, he says.

## Hard pressed

Sir Terence Beckett, he of the "bare-knuckle" fight, yesterday attended his last Press conference as director general of the Confederation of British Industry. After six years in the job he is now relinquishing to John Banham, head of the government's Audit Commission. In that time, Sir Terry has had to deal with just one Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, but a changing array of journalists at a total of 335 Press conferences. He still recalls with anger what he regards as the worst of those confrontations — the Press questioning following his 1980 CBI conference speech when he called for industry to stand up for itself and have a "bare-knuckle" fight. The phrase has dogged him ever since. Yesterday, he was on form attacking the Americans for protectionism, the new scourge of industry, but he resisted the temptation to suggest that Britain engage in fistfights.

Carol Leonard

Stock Exchange today: Sir Nicholas Goodison on takeover tactics

# Learning the lessons of the Guinness affair

In my first two articles I discussed insider trading and the close relationship between non-statutory and statutory regulators. Much of the comment on these two subjects has naturally centred on the Guinness affair. In this concluding article, I turn to the specific questions it raised.

The Guinness affair is very serious. Responsible people in the City — and that means almost everyone — were shocked and dumbfounded by it.

Here we had a long-established public company making an offer for the biggest whisky and gin producer in the country, at the invitation of the latter. Many of us thought it wrong that Distillers should agree to pay Guinness's costs, but this curious form of self-abasement was not illegal and broke no codes.

The Press at the time, and the shareholders later, gave Guinness high marks for its apparent management skills. They seemed to think that Mr Ernest Saunders, the chairman and chief executive, had miraculous powers of leadership.

They continued to think so when Mr Saunders refused to accept a non-executive chairman, despite his earlier promise to do so, and was himself appointed chairman.

Now the truth is, at least partially, revealed. Nothing like it has been seen in the business life of this country for a very long time. What are the lessons?

The Guinness affair does not demonstrate a failure either of the present regulatory system or of the system due to come into being later this year, when the Financial Services Act is implemented. It has been reported that the discovery of the affair arose from information received from the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States. If true, this does not demonstrate any weakness in the



High marks for apparent management skills: Ernest Saunders

regulatory mechanism. All regulators rely at times on receiving information from other regulators.

The key is whether there is sufficient liaison between them — and there was — and whether action is taken swiftly when information is received — and it was. I have argued for some years that close co-operation between international regulators is essential. We should be pleased, not shocked, when co-operation is seen to work. Those who draw on the Guinness affair to criticize the details of the Financial Services Act are off-side. The new regulatory system has not even started. It is like blaming a rugby football team for losing the match before the whistle goes to start the game.

Undoubtedly, on the other

hand, there has been a failure of personal moral standards. I said in my second article that self-regulation could be simply described as moral behaviour of a high standard. I also said that, ultimately, any regulatory system depends on each man or woman maintaining standards of behaviour. If individuals choose to break codes or break the law, you cannot blame the regulatory system for their actions. You must blame them. You must investigate what they have done and punish them if they have done wrong.

What about the law? Guinness is being investigated under the powers of the Companies Act, which has been on the statute book for some time. Having the law is one thing; im-

plementing it successfully is quite another. These processes need not only clear concise law but the resources to carry out the necessary investigations and prosecutions successfully.

The Government has made it clear it will not hesitate to bring prosecutions if there is clear evidence that the law has been broken, even if the Department of Trade and Industry inspectors have not completed their inquiries. Once the Guinness investigation is complete, the Companies Act will have to be reviewed carefully to determine whether the law requires further refinement or indeed if the DTI has sufficient resources and powers.

And the Takeover Panel? There has been a great deal of criticism of the Takeover Panel and it has responded on two fronts. First, it has altered some of the rules of disclosure in the light of the experience of the Guinness affair, thus demonstrating that a non-statutory body can respond extremely quickly to a need for reform. Second, it is discussing its own membership and its position in the new structure of regulation.

I cannot see that any advantage would arise from the Takeover Panel's becoming a more legal entity. Surely what is needed, if it can be fitted into the framework of the new regulatory system, is a rule in each of the new self-regulatory organizations' rule books on the lines of the present Stock Exchange rule. This obliges member firms to conform to the Panel's rules because they will be subject to the Stock Exchange's disciplinary procedures if they are found not to have done so.

One of the main weaknesses of the Takeover Panel has been that of all its member organizations, only the Stock Exchange has been able to exercise disciplinary powers over its members in support of the Panel. There has been no other disciplinary organization. There is not one in existence, for example, to cover the banks.

The other weakness of the Panel has been the lack of adequate surveillance techniques. Since the Stock Exchange's new technology was introduced at the end of October, this gap has been filled. In future, the Stock Exchange, using its new technology, will monitor market dealings for the Panel in takeover situations.

The most important lesson of the Guinness affair is nothing new. It is that all individuals in the business world, all industrial and commercial companies and all financial and other advisers, both in the City and outside it, should continue to re-assess the importance of moral standards in the conduct of their business. Most people do. All must.

This is the last of three articles by the chairman of the International Stock Exchange of the UK and Republic of Ireland

## A monopoly sweetener for Tate & Lyle

There should be quite a bit more sweetness and light round at Sugar Quay, Tate & Lyle's headquarters, after yesterday's Monopolies and Mergers Commission's report.

True, Tate will not now be able to gain control of British Sugar. But then it cannot be amazed about that.

Nor can it look forward to a unified British sugar industry which could perhaps speak more effectively for its interests in Brussels than either company could individually.

But it has not come out of the MMC review empty-handed. It has at long last got some official recognition that it gets a raw deal under the CAP sugar regime.

The MMC has recommended that steps be taken to increase the cane-refining margin. If this cannot be done at Community level, it suggests a subsidy either to the cane suppliers or direct to the refiner.

But subsidies can disappear overnight with a change of government. So Tate would much prefer to see changes in the legislation which would give it protection from the effects of a price war with high margin beet sugar producers.

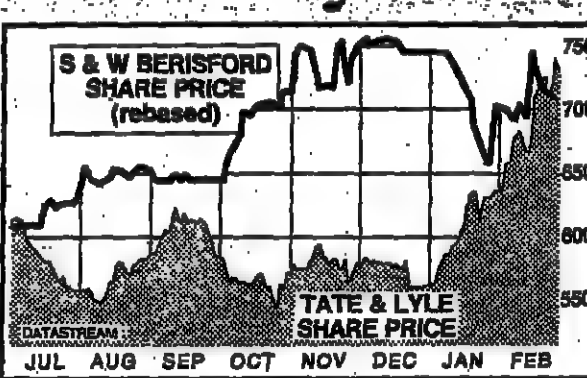
When beet margins are £50 a tonne and cane £20, Tate & Lyle can survive. Tate £15 off each margin, and the cane refiner comes perilously close to losing his margin altogether, while the beet sugar producer still makes enough to remain comfortably in profit.

Tate had to endure the damaging effects of a price war last year and has no desire to repeat the experience. This year margins, to quote Tate, are "not far from being adequate" which probably means that they are quite good. For the current financial year analysts are therefore looking for pretax profits of £90 million to £100 million.

Further in the future, there is the enticing prospect of Tate's new sweetener, Sucralose.

The shares stand on a 30 per cent discount to the market, a rating which is undeservedly low. Once Ferruzzi has reduced its stake in S & W Berisford, the latter company will be left with two shareholders with 15 per cent each, Ferruzzi and Tate. They may protect Berisford from a bid, or encourage one.

In the meantime, the market for Berisford's shares will be weak as the Ferruzzi position is unwound. The shares stand at just half the market multiple, but with no obvious bidder in sight, they still look expensive.



T Cowie

Mr Tom Cowie, the motor dealer and former Sunderland Football Club chairman, has more or less abandoned plans to float off his contract hire and leasing business.

And well he might. As was revealed yesterday, the finance arm of the T Cowie motor dealership group is in sparkling form.

The 21,000 cars in the contract hire fleet — second only in size to Dial Contracts, a subsidiary of Barclays Bank — is Cowie's fastest-growing area and chipped in profits of £5 million, up from £2.7 million, towards a group total of £8.2 million. This was a greater-than-expected rise of 102 per cent over the previous year and sent the shares up 80p to 385p.

The finance division could probably have been floated off for about £40 million and the temptation must have been strong.

The motor division advanced strongly from £1.8 million to £3.1 million but the performance owed much to the group's decision to rev up its used-car sales, and parts and servicing.

The actual profits from new car sales dropped as hard-pressed manufacturers throttled back on bonuses being offered to distributors such as Cowie. The profit margins, in particular on volume makes such as Ford, are now described as wretched.

Mr Cowie is toying with a number of medium-sized acquisitions — which could cost up to £25 million — but is coy about his intentions towards Lookers, the Manchester car distributor, in which he has built up a near 15 per cent stake. A bid has to be the favourite option.

L & N

Here we have a novel situation. Holders of more than 65 per cent of the ordinary shares in London and Northern, the construction to healthcare group, have accepted an offer for their shares by another company. Demerger Two, many of them on the advice of their own directors.

For Demerger to complete its plans, and for the accepting shareholders to collect their money, holders of a further 25 per cent need to accept.

But Demerger has now closed its cash offer of 81p a share, which had won the L&N board's recommendation — but not their acceptance — and the L&N board believes it has won. Demerger is dead, says one of its directors.

Far from it, says Mr Peter Earl of Demerger. With 65 per cent of the shares under his belt, he believes the L&N board is totally discredited.

Mr Earl has 12 days to convince holders of the 25 per cent he still needs that the four shares they will eventually receive under his plan, which is to split the group into four separate entities and then refloat them, will be worth more than each existing L&N share. Or that they should sell in the market. For the real battle has now switched to the stock market's trading floor. Yesterday there were signs that both sides were in the market, and the shares reached 72p, its highest for a week.

The L&N directors, currently sitting on about 3 1/2 per cent, do not need to dip too deep into their pockets to block Demerger, particularly since up to 5 per cent of most companies' shares are never voted, one way or the other. But even if the bid fails, their position looks untenable. Or it ought to be.

Mr Earl would be left with two options. To walk away or to form a new company to launch another bid which would require only 50.1 per cent acceptances.

It should not go that far. Remaining holders of L&N shares face three options. They can sit tight, and back the present board, they can sell in the market, or accept Demerger paper.

What they should not do is to do nothing. With the final dividend in doubt, L&N's share price is probably worth no more than 50p. If they are still unconvinced by Mr Earl's proposals they should take what they can get in the market.

## COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

# European sugar policy caned by the MMC

For the second time this decade, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission yesterday passed judgment on the European sugar industry as a market suffering from an "accumulation of controls, quotas and guarantees" which severely limit the scope for competition and are downright unfair for some players.

The MMC has urged the Government to take "immediate action" to rectify the structural problems in the European Economic Community regime which put Tate & Lyle at a serious disadvantage to British Sugar. As the report points out: "The problem of the cane refineries is essentially a political one to which a political answer should be sought."

These are tough words for the MMC. Many of those who during the past eight months have lobbied so vigorously over the future of British Sugar, the UK's sole producer of beet sugar, welcomed the outcome of the MMC inquiry as a clarification of the difficulties besetting the sugar industry. But the answers its proposals pose problems for a Government hostile to the idea of intervention in free markets.

As the MMC points out, the circumstances surrounding Tate & Lyle's proposed bid for S & W Berisford, owners of British Sugar, were "exceptional". As Britain's sole sugar cane refiner, Tate & Lyle has been labouring under an EEC regime primarily intended to encourage and maintain the production of sugar from beet.

Profit margins set in Brussels favour beet sugar producers over cane sugar refiners while the Lomé Convention of 1975 means that the EEC — and therefore Tate & Lyle — must buy a specified quantity of cane sugar from the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific region at artificially high prices.

Hence it is British Sugar which has been able to take the lead with pricing levels and whose margins are healthy. In its last financial year, Tate & Lyle made profits of just £4.1 million on sugar refining on sales of more than £400 million.

The MMC found the position "fundamentally unsatisfactory" and has suggested a number of possible answers. It recommended that the British Government should continue to press other EEC members to increase the cane refining margins. There is little chance of success in this direction. Failing this, other means of providing long-term assistance to Tate & Lyle should be adopted which could include reducing the price of the raw cane, with Britain making up the difference to the source countries, or by paying a direct subsidy to Tate & Lyle.

It is a measure of the lunacy of the Common Agricultural Policy that the MMC can now seriously suggest that yet another subsidy is needed to counterbalance the inequalities of the existing system.

The idea of a direct subsidy does not appeal to Tate & Lyle, though it welcomes the recognition of its problems. The company would accept a subsidy but prefers to find some alternative way.

There are many possible options. Brussels could charge penalties if the British beet industry sold sugar at prices below agreed thresholds. Alternatively, additional charges, such as the storage charge, could be imposed on beet manufacturers with the effect of forcing up prices.

One can sympathize with Tate & Lyle, but all this would simply be further tampering with a system that is fundamentally unsound.

## State of the industry

When the commanding heights of the economy plumb the depths in their performance — the early story of nationalized industries — something has to happen: either industrial bankruptcy or commercial regeneration. It is a cause for some celebration that, since the White Paper of 1967 consigned the Morrisonian doctrine to the museum of Cloud-cuckoo-land where it was invented in 1933, performance has improved. Not across the board but by enough to suggest that, if governments lay down clear objectives, management is encouraged to manage and politicians stop interfering in the management process, public corporations can work.

A new assessment of their productivity record by Richard Molyneux and David Thompson for the Institute of Fiscal Studies relates to the period 1978-85, which is then compared with earlier studies of the periods 1968-73 and 1973-78.

They make three general points: 1. In each period productivity has increased more rapidly in industries, like British Airways and British Telecom, subject to significant technological change; 2. The downturn in productivity in 1973-78 might, in part, be fairly laid at the door of the first dramatic rise in oil prices which caused demand for goods and services to decline (the same thing happened in private manufacturing industry); 3. In the third period,

1978-85, productivity in most state industries has grown faster than at any time since 1960, both absolutely and in comparison with manufacturing industry.

Recent performance, however, does not mean that public corporations are efficient as they could be, as we all know to our cost. The Post Office, notwithstanding substantial gains in productivity, remains far from efficient. British Rail, Molyneux and Thompson suggest, may have achieved what it is capable of achieving, while British Gas and the electricity industry may have only limited scope left to raise their efficiency.

The turnaround in productivity has no single explanation but there is no doubt that increased financial pressures and tighter financial control, part of the new regulatory framework in which public corporations have been forced by Government to operate, have played an important role. In contrast, the regulatory framework has largely failed to bring about improvements in their pricing policies.

This suggests that the regulatory framework is still deficient and in need of reform. The type of reform Molyneux and Thompson advocate is substantially at variance with current initiatives involving the privatization of state monopolies.

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NRI Japan Performance	Dec '85	58.0%	£1,580
Schroder Japan Smaller Co's	Dec '85	52.6%	£1,526
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Source: Microplan.

\*Offer valid until 30th June 1986. (Source: Money Management)

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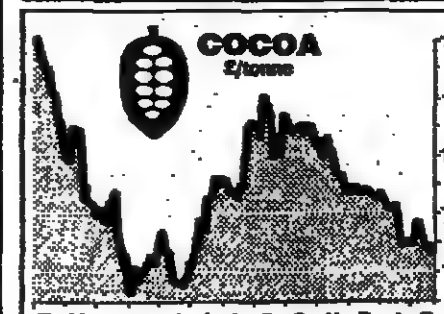
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## INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL TRUSTS

## COMMODITIES



Cocoa remains in its consolidation pattern around 10¢, bases March. Activity is drying up due to perceptible long standing bearish fundamentals, but support is derived from the prospect of buffer stock buying commencing in April. Origins remain happy to sell into strength. Considerable

[illegible]



## Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your daily share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If a match, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Amcol	Oil	
2	Devenish (U.A.)	Breweries	
3	Marika Spencer (m)	Drugs/Stores	
4	Baker (H.F.)	Breweries	
5	Ed Thomas	Newspapers	
6	Betells	Chemicals/Plastics	
7	Albermar	Chemicals/Plastics	
8	James TV	Clothing	
9	Jackson	Chemicals/Plastics	
10	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
11	JOC (m)	Industrials A-D	
12	Imperial	Paper/Print/Adv	
13	Lawrence (Bernard)	Food	
14	Eastwood	Industrials A-D	
15	MC Gp (m)	Building/Roads	
16	Edwards	Industrials L-R	
17	Island	Industrials L-R	
18	Birmingham Mini	Industrials A-D	
19	Bird (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
20	Apex	Building/Roads	
21	Arden Whampoa	Industrials E-K	
22	Imperial	Electronics	
23	S. Breweries	Breweries	
24	Manchester Ship	Industrials L-R	
25	Imperial	Breweries	
26	Imperial	Industrials L-R	
27	Imperial (CD)	Motors/Aircraft	
28	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
29	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
30	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
31	Imperial	Building/Roads	
32	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
33	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
34	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
35	Imperial	Breweries	
36	Imperial	Industrials A-D	
37	Imperial	Breweries	
38	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
39	Imperial	Textiles	
40	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
41	Imperial	Property	
42	Imperial	Shoes/Leather	
43	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
44	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
ON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS			
1986	1987	1988	1989

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
1986	1987	1988	1989

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
1986	1987	1988	1989

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS			
1986	1987	1988	1989

UNDATED			
1986	1987	1988	1989

INDEX-LINKED			
1986	1987	1988	1989

BANKS DISCOUNT HP			
1986	1987	1988	1989

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Equities surge ahead

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin Monday. Dealings end March 6. Contango day March 9. Settlement day March 16.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks, volumes are on page 20

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Amcol	Oil	
2	Devenish (U.A.)	Breweries	
3	Marika Spencer (m)	Drugs/Stores	
4	Baker (H.F.)	Breweries	
5	Ed Thomas	Newspapers	
6	Betells	Chemicals/Plastics	
7	Albermar	Chemicals/Plastics	
8	James TV	Clothing	
9	Jackson	Chemicals/Plastics	
10	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
11	JOC (m)	Industrials A-D	
12	Imperial	Paper/Print/Adv	
13	Lawrence (Bernard)	Food	
14	Eastwood	Industrials A-D	
15	MC Gp (m)	Building/Roads	
16	Edwards	Industrials L-R	
17	Island	Industrials L-R	
18	Birmingham Mini	Industrials A-D	
19	Bird (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
20	Apex	Building/Roads	
21	Arden Whampoa	Industrials E-K	
22	Imperial	Electronics	
23	S. Breweries	Breweries	
24	Manchester Ship	Industrials L-R	
25	Imperial	Breweries	
26	Imperial	Industrials L-R	
27	Imperial (CD)	Motors/Aircraft	
28	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
29	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
30	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
31	Imperial	Building/Roads	
32	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
33	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
34	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
35	Imperial	Breweries	
36	Imperial	Industrials A-D	
37	Imperial	Breweries	
38	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
39	Imperial	Textiles	
40	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
41	Imperial	Property	
42	Imperial	Shoes/Leather	
43	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
44	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	

BREWERIES			
No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Amcol	Oil	
2	Devenish (U.A.)	Breweries	
3	Marika Spencer (m)	Drugs/Stores	
4	Baker (H.F.)	Breweries	
5	Ed Thomas	Newspapers	
6	Betells	Chemicals/Plastics	
7	Albermar	Chemicals/Plastics	
8	James TV	Clothing	
9	Jackson	Chemicals/Plastics	
10	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
11	JOC (m)	Industrials A-D	
12	Imperial	Paper/Print/Adv	
13	Lawrence (Bernard)	Food	
14	Eastwood	Industrials A-D	
15	MC Gp (m)	Building/Roads	
16	Edwards	Industrials L-R	
17	Island	Industrials L-R	
18	Birmingham Mini	Industrials A-D	
19	Bird (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
20	Apex	Building/Roads	
21	Arden Whampoa	Industrials E-K	
22	Imperial	Electronics	
23	S. Breweries	Breweries	
24	Manchester Ship	Industrials L-R	
25	Imperial	Breweries	
26	Imperial	Industrials L-R	
27	Imperial (CD)	Motors/Aircraft	
28	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
29	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
30	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
31	Imperial	Building/Roads	
32	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
33	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
34	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
35	Imperial	Breweries	
36	Imperial	Industrials A-D	
37	Imperial	Breweries	
38	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
39	Imperial	Textiles	
40	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
41	Imperial	Property	
42	Imperial	Shoes/Leather	
43	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
44	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	

BUILDINGS AND ROADS			
No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Amcol	Oil	
2	Devenish (U.A.)	Breweries	
3	Marika Spencer (m)	Drugs/Stores	
4	Baker (H.F.)	Breweries	
5	Ed Thomas	Newspapers	
6	Betells	Chemicals/Plastics	
7	Albermar	Chemicals/Plastics	
8	James TV	Clothing	
9	Jackson	Chemicals/Plastics	
10	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
11	JOC (m)	Industrials A-D	
12	Imperial	Paper/Print/Adv	
13	Lawrence (Bernard)	Food	
14	Eastwood	Industrials A-D	
15	MC Gp (m)	Building/Roads	
16	Edwards	Industrials L-R	
17	Island	Industrials L-R	
18	Birmingham Mini	Industrials A-D	
19	Bird (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
20	Apex	Building/Roads	
21	Arden Whampoa	Industrials E-K	
22	Imperial	Electronics	
23	S. Breweries	Breweries	
24	Manchester Ship	Industrials L-R	
25	Imperial	Breweries	
26	Imperial	Industrials L-R	
27	Imperial (CD)	Motors/Aircraft	
28	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
29	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
30	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
31	Imperial	Building/Roads	
32	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
33	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
34	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
35	Imperial	Breweries	
36	Imperial	Industrials A-D	
37	Imperial	Breweries	
38	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
39	Imperial	Textiles	
40	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
41	Imperial	Property	
42	Imperial	Shoes/Leather	
43	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
44	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	

FINANCE AND LAND			
No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Amcol	Oil	
2	Devenish (U.A.)	Breweries	
3	Marika Spencer (m)	Drugs/Stores	
4	Baker (H.F.)	Breweries	
5	Ed Thomas	Newspapers	
6	Betells	Chemicals/Plastics	
7	Albermar	Chemicals/Plastics	
8	James TV	Clothing	
9	Jackson	Chemicals/Plastics	
10	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
11	JOC (m)	Industrials A-D	
12	Imperial	Paper/Print/Adv	
13	Lawrence (Bernard)	Food	
14	Eastwood	Industrials A-D	
15	MC Gp (m)	Building/Roads	
16	Edwards	Industrials L-R	
17	Island	Industrials L-R	
18	Birmingham Mini	Industrials A-D	
19	Bird (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
20	Apex	Building/Roads	
21	Arden Whampoa	Industrials E-K	
22	Imperial	Electronics	
23	S. Breweries	Breweries	
24	Manchester Ship	Industrials L-R	
25	Imperial	Breweries	
26	Imperial	Industrials L-R	
27	Imperial (CD)	Motors/Aircraft	
28	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
29	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
30	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
31	Imperial	Building/Roads	
32	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
33	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
34	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
35	Imperial	Breweries	
36	Imperial	Industrials A-D	
37	Imperial	Breweries	
38	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
39	Imperial	Textiles	
40	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
41	Imperial	Property	
42	Imperial	Shoes/Leather	
43	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
44	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	

FOODS			
No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Amcol	Oil	
2	Devenish (U.A.)	Breweries	
3	Marika Spencer (m)	Drugs/Stores	
4	Baker (H.F.)	Breweries	
5	Ed Thomas	Newspapers	
6	Betells	Chemicals/Plastics	
7	Albermar	Chemicals/Plastics	
8	James TV	Clothing	
9	Jackson	Chemicals/Plastics	
10	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
11	JOC (m)	Industrials A-D	
12	Imperial	Paper/Print/Adv	
13	Lawrence (Bernard)	Food	
14	Eastwood	Industrials A-D	
15	MC Gp (m)	Building/Roads	
16	Edwards	Industrials L-R	
17	Island	Industrials L-R	
18	Birmingham Mini	Industrials A-D	
19	Bird (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
20	Apex	Building/Roads	
21	Arden Whampoa	Industrials E-K	
22	Imperial	Electronics	
23	S. Breweries	Breweries	
24	Manchester Ship	Industrials L-R	
25	Imperial	Breweries	
26	Imperial	Industrials L-R	
27	Imperial (CD)	Motors/Aircraft	
28	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
29	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
30	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
31	Imperial	Building/Roads	
32	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
33	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
34	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
35	Imperial	Breweries	
36	Imperial	Industrials A-D	
37	Imperial	Breweries	
38	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
39	Imperial	Textiles	
40	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
41	Imperial	Property	
42	Imperial	Shoes/Leather	
43	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
44	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS			
No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Amcol	Oil	
2	Devenish (U.A.)	Breweries	
3	Marika Spencer (m)	Drugs/Stores	
4	Baker (H.F.)	Breweries	
5	Ed Thomas	Newspapers	
6	Betells	Chemicals/Plastics	
7	Albermar	Chemicals/Plastics	
8	James TV	Clothing	
9	Jackson	Chemicals/Plastics	
10	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
11	JOC (m)	Industrials A-D	
12	Imperial	Paper/Print/Adv	
13	Lawrence (Bernard)	Food	
14	Eastwood	Industrials A-D	
15	MC Gp (m)	Building/Roads	
16	Edwards	Industrials L-R	
17	Island	Industrials L-R	
18	Birmingham Mini	Industrials A-D	
19	Bird (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
20	Apex	Building/Roads	
21	Arden Whampoa	Industrials E-K	
22	Imperial	Electronics	
23	S. Breweries	Breweries	
24	Manchester Ship	Industrials L-R	
25	Imperial	Breweries	
26	Imperial	Industrials L-R	
27	Imperial (CD)	Motors/Aircraft	
28	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
29	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
30	Imperial	Chemicals/Plastics	
31	Imperial	Building/Roads	
32	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
33	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
34	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	
35	Imperial	Breweries	
36	Imperial	Industrials A-D	
37	Imperial	Breweries	
38	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
39	Imperial	Textiles	
40	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
41	Imperial	Property	
42	Imperial	Shoes/Leather	
43	Imperial	Drugs/Stores	
44	Imperial	Industrials S-Z	

CINEMAS AND TV			
No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Amcol	Oil	
2	Devenish (U.A.)	Breweries	
3	Marika Spencer (m)	Drugs/Stores	</



## ECONOMIC VIEW

# Paris currency accord faces its first real test from US

Good American trade figures would mean equilibrium is close, but if they are bad, intervention may be needed

Tomorrow's US trade figures could provide the first real test for the agreement on currency stabilization reached over the weekend in Paris. If the figures are good, they will help to support the claims of the six finance ministers that the dollar has fallen far enough to bring world trade gradually closer back towards equilibrium.

If they are bad, central banks may have to put their money where their mouths are and intervene to stabilize exchange rates.

The whole edifice of the agreement by the Group of Seven minus one rests on the belief that in keeping exchange rates broadly, where they are, central banks will, as the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, put it, be "working with the grain" of the market.

If it turns out that they are not working with the grain but are trying to saw across the economic fundamentals, ministers will be wise to abandon the attempt at stability sooner rather than later. The only justification for using up reserves to underwrite a particular set of exchange rates is to smooth out fluctuations around whatever trend is established by trade and capital flows.

There may be moments also when central banks can prevent exchange rates from overshooting the level appropriate on economic fun-

damentals. But judging the moment at which a firm shove can turn aside the juggernaut of market sentiment is not easy. Get it wrong by quite a small margin and you can end up with severe injuries.

Both ministers and markets will therefore be watching closely to see whether economic trends, as they reveal themselves in the statistics of the next few weeks, confirm that the massive fall in the dollar is beginning to reduce the trade imbalance between the US and the surplus countries of West Germany and Japan.

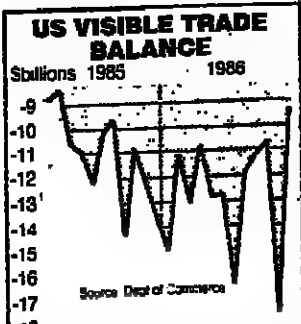
It would be surprising if it were not having some effect. Since the dollar's peak in February 1985, the mark has appreciated by 90 per cent against the US currency and the yen by 70 per cent. Movements on this scale can

hardly have left the relative competitiveness of US, German and Japanese industries unchanged.

Since the Plaza agreement, both the mark and yen have risen 55 per cent — so when the Group of Five graciously endorsed a fall in the dollar in September 1985, the slide was already well under way. Finance ministers hope they have also caught the tide this time. Since mid-January, when West Germany cut its discount rate by ½ per cent to 3 per cent, the dollar has moved in a fairly narrow range.

There is no precise answer to the question: has the dollar fallen far enough? Purchasing power parities suggest it has.

Movements on this scale can



The same basket of goods is considerably cheaper in the US than in West Germany or Japan at current exchange rates. But purchasing power parities can be out of line with exchange rates for a long time.

There has been, however, a favourable movement in the volume statistics of US trade, even if there is still a huge deficit in value terms. The volume of US exports in the final quarter of 1986 rose 5 per cent compared with a fall of nearly 8 per cent in the first half of the year.

The greater competitiveness of US industry appears to be reaping some rewards even though the deterioration in the terms of trade means exports earn less in foreign currency. With every fresh fall in the dollar a new "J curve" is imposed on the existing one so that the immediate effect of devaluation is an even bigger trade deficit. Given a period of exchange rate stability the volume gains may begin to overtake the terms of trade losses.

British trade figures for January are published tomorrow also and although they are much less important for

success of the G7's attempt to stabilize currencies, the economic questions are similar to those which surround the US balance of payments.

Britain, too, has experienced a substantial devaluation and is now benefiting from an improvement in competitiveness. Non-oil exports, excluding erratic items rose 6 per cent in volume during the final quarter of last year while non-oil imports rose only 3½ per cent. Productivity gains are helping industry to take advantage of devaluation in a way which has not happened to the same extent with previous falls in the currency.

Significantly, the National Institute of Economic and Social Research in its latest review, published yesterday, is substantially less pessimistic about Britain's balance of payments prospects than in its last review, reducing its forecast current account deficit this year from £5.6 billion to £2.6 billion.

This is not greatly out of line with the London Business School's forecast of £2.3 billion.

The Treasury remains more optimistic with a deficit of £1.5 billion but that is not out of line with the present consensus in the City where forecasts tend to be revised more frequently. Credit Suisse First Boston has just broken new ground by predicting a surplus of £1½ billion.

The supply response of industry will be crucial in the developing story of the balance of payments both in Britain and the US.

Rodney Lord  
Economics Editor

## Services opportunity missed

The Government's decision last week to retreat yet again from obliging local authorities to put more services out to private tender is lamentable. This is just the kind of gain in economic efficiency we need and, unlike most such supply side improvements, is within the Government's power.

While waiting for a new slot for the legislation after the election, ministers should cast their thoughts on improving

the delivery of local services more widely. And even better than making private contractors to compete to provide services to the authority as a whole would be to allow consumers to make their own choices.

The Government's plan to swap domestic rates for a community charge should tend to make charging for individual services more acceptable. If every resident in the bor-

ough has to pay a flat rate charge, irrespective of how much he or she uses local services, then the idea of disaggregating that charge so that the user pays pro rata, becomes more attractive — given a suitable safety net of social security. If charging can be extended, there is no reason why consumers should not choose their own (approved) refuse collectors just as they choose their own milkmen.



## How we fill the nation's shopping basket.

Pop out to the shops, and you can hardly miss Dalgety.

There are our household name brands, like Golden Wonder and Homepride.

Or on the petfood shelves, Winalot, Prime, Bonio and Kattomeat welcome back, Arthur.

In the chilled and frozen food cabinets, our name can be behind everything from the Sunday joint to a speciality like chicken-en-croute.

Each morning, millions go to work on a Dalgety egg. Very tasty, with a rasher of our bacon.

Memory Lane cake division is

expanding fast, selling to major supermarket chains as well as under our own name.

Then there are the everyday buys like sugar, coffee and cocoa. We're among the world's major suppliers of all three.

Which means our products are also an ingredient in countless other products like

# Dalgety

A name that goes from strength to strength.

chocolate, cakes and biscuits.

Not that we're big in the food business just here in the UK.

Every day, it's also our business to supply and ship grains, nuts, meats and other foods all around the globe.

And to cut the mustard worldwide on everything from supplying restaurant chains to producing doughnuts and waffle mixes.

In truth, it's not just Britain's shopping basket Dalgety are filling.

But a great and growing part of the world's.

## Injunction plea against twin cassette deck machines fails

CBS Songs Ltd and Others v Amstrad Consumer Electronics plc and Others

Before Lord Justice Fox, Lord Justice Nicholls and Sir Denis Buckley

(Judgment February 25)

Copyright owners who could not bring themselves within the scope of any of the civil remedies expressly conferred by the Copyright Act 1956, were not entitled to relief by way of an injunction to restrain an offence under section 21(3) of the Act.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment by a majority (Sir Denis Buckley dissenting) in allowing appeals by Amstrad Consumer Electronics plc and Dixons Ltd from the refusal of Mr Justice Whitford in *Times* May 9, 1986 to strike out the statement of claim in an action by CBS Songs Ltd and Others.

Mr Geoffrey Hobbs for Amstrad; Mr Michael Fysh for Dixons; Mr James Munby for CBS and other plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE NICHOLLS said the Copyright Act 1956 created rights of property and for their protection conferred civil remedies and imposed criminal liabilities.

The question arising on the appeal was whether copyright owners who, in respect of the acts complained of, could not bring themselves within the scope of any of the civil remedies expressly conferred by statute, nonetheless had a cause of action in equity for the grant of an injunction to restrain defendants from carrying out acts which constituted criminal offences and which damaged their copyrights.

In 1984 Amstrad introduced on the market three new models of tape-to-tape recording machines (TS39, TS87 and SM104). A feature of the models was that they had two cassette decks from which it was possible to copy material from one tape directly on to another, at twice the normal playback speed.

The machines and that facility were advertised on television and in the press in terms likely to encourage home copying of tapes. Amstrad sold only to the trade but in the advertisements Dixons were named as one of the retailers from whom the tape decks could be purchased.

British Phonographic Industry Ltd (BPI), whose members comprised record companies making most of the lawful records sold in this country, wrote to Amstrad and its outlets, asserting that they were encouraging the public to break the law.

The upshot was two actions. The first action, the declaratory action, was brought by Amstrad against BPI. The writ was issued in October 1984. The only substantive relief claimed was a declaration that Amstrad had not acted unlawfully as alleged or at all.

In November the writ in the

present action, the second action, was issued by CBS, EMI Records Ltd and Chrysalis Records Ltd.

The principal relief claimed was an injunction restraining the defendants from parting with possession of the three models complained of, without taking such precautions as were necessary to ensure that the copyrights in sound recordings or musical recordings owned by the plaintiffs were not infringed by the use of such machines.

In 1985, shortly before the declaratory action was due to take place, proceedings in the second action were stayed until further order.

In June the judge found in favour of BPI in the declaratory action and dismissed that action. In October an appeal by Amstrad was dismissed: see (1986) FSR 159.

The Court of Appeal in that case decided that none of the issues raised in the statement of claim in the second action and relied on by BPI in its defence in the declaratory action gave rise to any civil liability on the part of Amstrad.

But the point was raised that the putting out by Amstrad of the advertising material complained of might be capable of amounting to an incitement to commit the crime created by section 21(3).

After the trial of the declaratory action the stay of the second action was lifted. In 1986 the plaintiffs in the second action issued a summons for action to amend the statement of claim, so as to spell out and allege against Amstrad and Dixons the ingredients of the incitement offence.

The defendants resisted the amendment on the ground that they disclosed no cause of action. The judge decided that the plaintiffs had an arguable case for injunctive relief and he permitted the amendment.

Mr Munby's case was that there were circumstances in which a private individual could properly sue for an injunction to restrain breaches of the criminal law.

He submitted that whether or not a potential plaintiff could sue in respect of a breach of a statutory prohibition depended on the scope and language of the statute, and there was a distinction between two different rights or remedies which statute might confer on persons for whose protection or benefit a statutory obligation or prohibition, backed by an express criminal law sanction, had been passed.

As a matter of construction a statute might give rise to a duty owed not merely to the world at large, but also, to a class, of "protected persons", the breach of which gave a member of the protected class a cause of action in tort for damages; and a statute passed for the benefit of "protected persons" which did not create any duty, and thus could not give rise to a claim in tort for damages, might nevertheless entitle a member of

the class of the protected persons to apply for an injunction; in such a case the plaintiff's claim was a claim in equity to enforce the observance of the criminal law.

Mr Munby accepted that the present case did not fall within his category (1) but said that it fell within (2).

In his Lordship's view there was no such category (2). The authorities on which he relied, including *Emperor of Austria v Day and Kossuth* (1861) 3 F & J 216, *Gouriet v Attorney-General* (1978) AC 435 and *RCI Corporation v Polard* (1983) Ch 135 did not establish that proposition.

Furthermore, the proposition was contrary to express statutory provisions, and, in particular, to the provisions of the Copyright Act 1956, which provided that no standing to seek to enforce, through a civil court, the observance of the criminal law as such, their remedy was to bring a private prosecution.

Whether the plaintiffs had any cause of action in respect of the defendants' alleged incitement of others to infringe the plaintiffs' copyrights was not argued. That was one of the questions decided by the Court of Appeal in favour of Amstrad in the declaratory action.

The only question argued on the incitement issue was the narrow one of whether, to alleged incitement, to commit the offence (213) of offence gave rise to claims in equity. It did not.

Accordingly, the plaintiffs' incitement claim as formulated was not legally sound and the judge's order for leave to amend should be discharged.

But the overall of the appeals was that if the facts alleged against the defendants were correct, substantial and material, on the facts, inciting others to infringe copyright in circumstances where the copyright owners had no practical remedy against the actual infringers and there was no action for copyright infringement could do through the courts to stop them. If, indeed, that was so, the present state of the law was gravely defective.

SIR DENYS BUCKLEY, dissenting, said that Mr Munby's argument in support of the equitable claim had been founded on *inter alia*, the *Emperor of Austria* case, that case had never been approved and it appeared to be binding on the court.

That decision appeared to afford at least an arguable basis of support for the claim to injunctive relief. The decision was not affected by the decision in *Lionel Ltd v Shell Petroleum Co Ltd* (1982) AC 173.

For his part, his Lordship would dismiss the appeals.

LORD JUSTICE FOX agreed with LORD JUSTICE NICHOLLS.

Solicitors: Herbert Smith & Co; Wilkinson Kimbers, Hamilton Stowe.

## Heavy burden on bank to prove counterclaim alleging fraud

Tiddale Investments plc v Banque Hypothecaire du Canton de Geneve

Before Lord Justice O'Connor, Lord Justice Nicholls and Sir Edward Eveleigh

(Judgment February 20)

Where a claim for repayment of a sum of money involved an allegation which amounted to fraudulent conspiracy, it was not an appropriate case for summary judgment if the court was required to weigh probabilities or make adverse inferences from assertions in affidavits.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the defendants, Banque Hypothecaire du Canton de Geneve, from the decision of Mr Justice Warner who on December 9, 1985, set aside an order for summary judgment made on October 21, 1985 by Master Barrett and granted the plaintiffs, Tiddale Investments plc unconditional leave to defend the counterclaim.

Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC and Miss Barbara Dohmann for the defendant bank; Mr Gavin Lightman, QC and Mr Patrick Talbot for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that the action arose out of the plaintiffs' claim relating to a written loan agreement.

There was also alleged to have

been an oral agreement made in London between Mr Martin, head of the bank's investment portfolio department, and two of the plaintiffs' directors, Mr Gale and Mr Carlton, whereby Mr Martin on behalf of the bank agreed to buy 600,000 shares in Grubstaker Inc, a company concerned in goldmining in Arizona, at \$4 a share.

The bank denied that it had entered into any such agreement or that Mr Martin had authority to bind the bank. They counterclaimed for the sum of £750,000 which had been paid to the plaintiff by Mr Martin without authority and sought summary judgment under rule 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

Mr Carlton was now dead, Mr Gale had resigned from the plaintiffs and Mr Martin was no longer with the bank. The bank emphasised the inherent improbability of the agreement and said that the shares were worthless so that the bank would never have agreed to take them.

It was not satisfactory that on summary judgment the court should have to weigh that probability and it seemed that on the evidence there was an issue to be tried as to whether or not an agreement was made.

It was also said that if Mr Martin had authority in law to

enter into the agreement the transaction was, to the knowledge of Mr Gale, Mr Carlton and Mr Martin, a fraud on the bank.

Although not specifically pleaded, the allegation was one of fraudulent conspiracy and it was said that the plaintiffs had ratified the acts of its fraudulent former employees.

The summary judgment depended on the bank satisfying the court of the existence of a substantial and elaborate fraudulent conspiracy which was denied.

It was a heavy burden on the bank to show that the defence was shadowy. The bank said that the plaintiffs could not deny the assertions in the affidavits.

On summary judgment the court was not justified in drawing that conclusion and should be slow to make inferences adverse to the plaintiffs.

SIR EDWARD EVELEIGH, agreeing, said that complicated issues were not easily decided on affidavit evidence, especially since the affidavits did not even state the source of the evidence. It was an unsatisfactory way of dealing with the case.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR agreed.

Solicitors: Sears Tooth & Co; Durrant Piesse.

## Home Office to consider refugee case

Regina v Immigration Officer, Gatwick Airport, Ex parte Harjendar Singh

A British protected person who, under section 3(1) of the Immigration Act 1971, had no right of entry to the United Kingdom without leave and sought leave to enter the UK since he had been refused entry to India, his normal place of residence, despite his desire to return there, was a refugee within the terms of article 1(2) of the Geneva Convention (1951) and Protocol (1957) relating to the Status of Refugees, and, accordingly, was not subject to refusal of leave to enter.

Mr Justice Nolan so held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division on February 25 when he allowed an application for an order of certiorari to quash a decision of an immigration officer dated June 21, 1986, when she refused the applicant leave to enter.

MR JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that the officer, through no fault of her own, had failed to take account of a relevant consideration, namely, that the applicant was a refugee at the time and had rights under the Convention, including the right not to be sent to India. The matter had to be referred to the Home Office for consideration.

## Justices have power to make costs order

Patel and Another v Blakey

A magistrates' court was entitled to make an award for costs in the defendant's favour pursuant to section 12(3) of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1973 (now section 16(1) of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985) where the court had no jurisdiction to proceed with a summary trial of an information since the information was laid outside the limitation of time prescribed by section 127(1) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice May and Mr Justice Nolan) so held on February 25 when it allowed the defendants' appeals against the decision of Acton

Justices on May 30, 1986, not to award defence costs on the basis, *inter alia*, that they had no jurisdiction to try the informations charged against the defendants, and remitted the case to the justices for further consideration.

MR JUSTICE NOLAN said that the limitation of time imposed by section 127 of the 1980 Act went to the consequence of the information not laid within the six-month period; it did not say that an information laid outside the time limit had not been laid.

LORD JUSTICE MAY, agreeing, said that whatever order the justices did make was a matter for them exercising their discretion judicially.

## No further reasons

CvS

Sr John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, with whom Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Lord Justice Russell agreed, announced in the Court of Appeal on February 25 that their Lordships would not after all be giving fuller reasons for their decision in the case (*The Times* February 25) following the refusal by the House of Lords to grant the plaintiffs leave to appeal.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the expanded

reasons would have been concerned with technical arguments on the construction and interpretation of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1836-1926, the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953 and the Infant Life (Preservation) Act 1929. In view of the fact that the matter had been considered by the House of Lords on the basis of the reasons already given by the Court of Appeal, their Lordships now considered that it would be inappropriate to add to their judgment.



## MUSIC HORIZONS

## Notes from a brass factory

A cloth cap image which was once associated with brassbands, has given way to a classless following, and the approval and active support of serious musicians, says

CYRIL BAINBRIDGE

In the history of music there are few more exciting manifestations than the evolution of the brass band movement. Its development is as important to social history as it is to musical history; only the choral tradition in Britain bears comparison.

Brass band origins have been traced to medieval times—the Waits of more than 500 years ago had similarities with the brass bands of today, particularly in the nature of some of their duties and in their dress, with its frequent over-indulgence in gold-braided trimmings.

Many of the duties of the Waits were more official, such as their regular participation in changing of the guard ceremonies at palaces, but other obligations such as playing music along the routes of royal and other processions are still performed by their modern counterparts.

The transition was then through church and town bands, which again have their echo in today's brass bands, many of which are invited to accompany hymn singing at church services. The bands of the Salvation Army are another example of the relationship between music and religion.

Brass bands as we know them today date from the period of the Industrial Revolution, when some of the more benevolent employers, particularly in mills and mines, sought to divert the excess energies of their workpeople away from potential agitation and debauchery

## Temperance an early influence

into educational and recreational pursuits in which music had an important role.

Mill owners encouraged the formation of bands by purchasing instruments, providing instruction and accommodation, and kitting them out in rusty uniforms. Two notable examples of bands that have remained in the forefront of the brass band movement are Black Dyke Mills Band and, over the Lancashire border, Besses of th' Barn Band.

Black Dyke was formed by a local man in 1816 in the Yorkshire moorland village of Queensbury, near Bradford. A local mill owner, John Foster, was one of its playing members and when the band was threatened with extinction he attached it to his mill, after which it was then named. The mill has continued to support it ever since.

Besses was formed two years after Black Dyke. Both were originally brass and reed bands, like most of the early



Sounding brass is a great tradition

bands; the change to wholly brass instrumentation came in the 1840s. The Victorian temperance movement also played a part in the formation of bands, some of which still exist although without the temperance tag, to lead the campaigns and parades against the evils of drink.

It was inevitable that the creation of bands would stimulate rivalry. Most of the early bands were formed in Yorkshire and Lancashire, where battles of the roses were re-fought musically, and rivalry in those counties was as intense between bands as it was on the cricket field. It was just as keen between bands in adjoining towns as it was between adjoining counties.

Now that brass bands are dispersed throughout the country, modern-day competition between bands and their supporters has been likened to the game of professional football. As in soccer, there are annual relegations and promotions, leading from area contests to the national championships in London, where the atmosphere resembles that of a cup final, as the performers are cheered on by their supporters.

It is the competitive element that has provided the impetus to brass banding over the years, although concerts also form an important and lucrative part of banding activity, particularly with bands in the championship class, and television and radio competitions have in recent years helped to widen interest.

The nature of their origins inevitably gave brass bands a cloth-cap image and condescension from mainstream music, which left them isolated and has taken generations to eradicate. They are now classless, with professional men and women — making music alongside miners and millhands.

Despite their amateur status, brass bandsmen have proved, through their musical ability and artistry, that their playing is not a casual affair and many of

them have earned the respect of distinguished composers and members of the orchestral establishment. Indeed, many players who started in brass bands have made a career in leading professional orchestras.

The brass band repertoire has undergone significant change, too. For a long time it consisted mainly of arrangements for brass bands of music from the theatre or opera: Reminiscences of Auber, Gems from Sullivan, Souvenirs of Mozart, were the sort of pieces that constituted a competition test piece or concert programme. The repertoire began to expand through the commissioning of new compositions as test pieces for contests, from composers such as Percy Fletcher and Cyril Jenkins, just before the 1914 war. Some of these have become traditional works.

Gustav Holst, who found the brass band a mellow and more flexible vehicle than the military band, was one of the first established and distinguished composers to write an original work for brass band, in 1928. Holst, impressed alike by the enthusiasm of the amateur bandsmen and their technical proficiency, sense of phrasing and real musicianship, became a propagandist for brass bands and was to a great extent responsible for their wider recognition.

He was followed by other distinguished composers who devoted time and interest to writing original works for the medium, rather than arrangements of other works.

By then a new generation of composers was writing for brass bands, including Gilbert Winter, Denis Wright and Frank Wright. One of the most prolific is Dr Eric Ball, who has combined the composition of a vast repertoire of sacred music for the Salvation Army

## Vast repertoire of sacred music

with secular works for contesting bands. He has since been joined by younger composers like Elgar Howarth and Edward Gregson.

The renaissance of the brass band movement has been marked by a number of other significant factors. The patronage to which they owe their origins continues with increasing sponsorship by commercial concerns; women and girls are now generally accepted on their merits as players and conductors in what was formerly a totally male preserve; young players are encouraged through school and youth bands, providing a reservoir of talent; and there is growing interest in, and frequent exchange visits with, an expanding brass band movement in Europe.

These are all healthy signs of a progressive branch of the musical tree.

The author's book, *Brass Triumphant*, is a social history of the brass band movement.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

February 26, 1987

Considering the depth and scale of the task that Industry Year set out to tackle — to change our anti-industrial attitudes — and the virtual invisibility of the problem, the response has been remarkable. Significant signs of change are already apparent, particularly in relationships between industry and education, and it is the educational world that has largely dictated the pace.

Education is experiencing profound changes within its own system — some would say it is an educational revolution — which are entirely complementary to Industry Year's aims.

Schools, colleges and universities have clearly demonstrated that they recognize the value of forming close partnerships with industry. The most vivid evidence of this is shown by the increase in linking secondary schools with local companies.

In 1985 fewer than 25 per cent were linked; in just 12 months this rose to more than 75 per cent. An evaluation scheme is under way to measure the quality of the links and a recognition scheme for companies and schools working together has been launched. Working groups have been formed involving teacher-training establishments and industry, and primary school workshops, in which industrialists participate,

have taken place in every region of the UK.

But has industry responded with equal enthusiasm? A number of companies have responded vigorously, but many more have been half-hearted or have taken no action at all. If industry is not to lose the opportunity presented by the changes in education (for which it has been pressing for many years), it needs to respond constructively to the challenge. If it does not, enthusiasm will change to disillusion.

Industry needs to show that it is prepared to become involved, and companies, whatever their size, have a role to play. The target of "linking" is still valid, with the emphasis on primary schools in 1987, but many more companies need to come forward to ensure that every school is properly linked. People in industry are busy, and understandably have concern about diversion of resources, but there are positive benefits to be gained. There is a wide menu of activity from which to choose and a great deal of help available to identify what to do and how to start.

Those companies that form worthwhile partnerships are often surprised to find tangible benefits to their own organizations as well as to the school. The practical nature of the work and the enthusiasm of the children can



**Industry itself must be the first to combat the prejudices against industry, says**

**Diana McMahon**

make the relationship not only useful but fun for company staff, developing personal communication and "ambassadorial" skills in the individual employee.

Some of the initiatives that have been particularly successful during 1986, in which companies of all types and sizes can participate, have been:

**MINI-ENTERPRISES:** Schools set up and run mini-companies with advice from people in industry and commerce.

**WORK-SHADOWING:** A pupil spends a week "shadowing" a manager in industry, observing his or her role and function, working relationships, decisions and actions.

**MOCK INTERVIEWS:** Companies provide practical experience of job interviews for fifth-formers and sixth-formers.

The most valuable relationship lies in the establishment of long-term partnerships, whether with local primary and secondary schools, colleges, universities or teacher-training establishments. There are numerous ways of contributing to the effort, and information is available from Industry Matters and the many established "linking" organizations around the country.

The evidence of Industry Year shows that there are two main outcomes from effective industry-education partnerships:

• A better understanding by teachers and pupils of what goes on in industry and the wide

variety of people and skills it needs.

• A better appreciation by people in industry of the work going on in schools and recent changes in education.

Central though education is for lasting change, Industry Year set out to involve the whole community, thereby reaching the adult population who are vital to attitude change, both as individuals and as parents. Industry Year could not hope to affect how people think and feel about industry by exhortation alone, or by a public relations campaign to alter industry's "image".

The key to what has been an overwhelming reaction was to provide targets and stimulate action in almost every part of the community, putting industry on agendas where it had never appeared before. When it became clear that the Year was about changes in behaviour and performance, and action by individuals and organizations throughout the United Kingdom, then it began to take off in women's groups, churches, museums and galleries, in addition to education, local people found an active role for themselves.

But what happened inside companies?

Four areas for action, apart from linking with education, were

put forward — holding open days, communicating within the company, working with the media and relationships with the local community. Of these, open days were the most visible and the most immediately effective way of increasing awareness. They were also the most successful method of forging relationships with the community and local media, but also for instilling a feeling of pride and worth among employees.

There are first-class examples of companies that have undertaken programmes embracing all these activities, mostly larger organizations, and there are a few that were already active and needed only to link their existing activities to Industry Year. But the majority of companies, particularly the smaller ones, took little or no action.

But the opportunity remains to build on the achievements of 1986; a surge of interest has been created and industry needs now to capitalize on it. The commitment of people working in industry is vital if we are to change anti-industrial attitudes.

Much has been achieved; there is still much to be done. To help maintain the momentum and provide a focus for future work, the campaign is continuing under the banner of Industry Matters. For this, the elements that formed the basis for Industry Year 1986

will continue to be essential:

- Clear and measurable targets.
- A network of regional and local groups bringing in all parts of the community.
- The participation of all relevant institutions, including government.
- An independent focal point to provide leadership and stimulate action (the RSA — the Royal Society for the encouragement of the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce — which initiated Industry Year).

Of all these, the network of people working at local level (now some 300 groups and still growing) will be the key to maintaining the momentum after 1986. It is through their work and their ability to make the campaign relevant to local people that success so far has been achieved. Despite the cynics, despite the sceptics, Industry Year made things happen. It is only through continuing action by us all, but in particular by industry itself, that the battle against anti-industrial attitudes will be won.

Diana McMahon, formerly deputy director of Industry Year, is programme director of Industry Matters, an initiative of the Royal Society for the encouragement of the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

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RECRUITMENT, TRAINING & CONSULTANCY FOR THE ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY

115 Shaftesbury Avenue London WC2H 8AD Telephone 01-439 4001

**PILOTS**

If you follow the aviation press then we don't really need to remind you of the rapid growth in Airship traffic. This year, our fleet will be logging thousands of hours world-wide and consequently we need to expand our flight team.

With Airship Pilots a little thin on the ground, this is an excellent opportunity to gain a thorough training within a varied operational environment which covers everything from promotional work to charter flying. Moreover, it is a chance to polish up your management skills as when away from home base, responsibility for the aircraft includes responsibility for the mobile ground crew and support units.

Our basic requirements are: —

- CPL/IR or CPL (H) IR
- Commercial experience — aged 20-40 years

We can offer a salary well above average, substantial benefits, a long term future and the likelihood of a move into the left hand seat within a very short period.

To find out more, call Martin Hull on 0234 742357

Alternatively, write to him at Airship Industries (UK) Ltd., RAF Cardington, Beds.

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**OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY**  
Bristol £12,000 + car + profit share

Young graduate or 'A' level calibre people with a background in PR/high-tech/marketing or office admin skills — with personality and enthusiasm to set up and run a small office of well known London management recruitment consultants. Age 26 to 34.

CV's in confidence to Box No. F61, c/o The Times, 1 Virginia Street, London, E1 9DD.

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Very busy surveys/estate agent office in Docklands by Tower Bridge. Experience not essential. Write in confidence with cv to: R.M. Freeman, 116 Walsford Rd., SW11

**GALLERY MANAGER**

Required for Art Gallery specialising in 19th Century Post Impressionist Paintings.

Tel 01 828 9313.



# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

## PROFESSIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPERS

seeking that elusive technical and managerial challenge

Already a high-flier, a graduate aged 28 to 35, you have risen to a position where you now manage major projects using modern development tools and structured methodologies, possibly with a systems consultancy or a large, advanced user. Your career has moved quickly but you have now reached a point where you need that new challenge — a dynamic environment wherein you can broaden your horizons and experience and which will provide the opportunity to advance to the very highest levels in the industry.

### Management Consultancy Provides That Challenge

London based

£23-£35,000 + car

We act for Coopers & Lybrand, one of the UK's largest and fastest growing management consultancies. Represented in over 100 countries, they have a strength of over 650 consulting professionals in the UK alone, of whom in excess of 250 are IT specialists. They are now committed to the development of their systems practice which is playing an increasingly important role in the IT consultancy arena.

Using to the full the latest 4GL's, development tools and methodologies, the Systems Development Group produces advanced systems for the company's clients across a wide range of industry sectors and hardware environments. The company's commitment to quality and productivity ensures that clients gain maximum competitive advantage by the early introduction of the latest IT developments.

With demand for their services in this field rapidly increasing, they now seek several first class systems development professionals. In addition to a sound academic background, you will have at least seven years IT experience. It is likely that having progressed from programming through systems analysis, you have now attained a position of seniority wherein you have ably demonstrated your managerial ability and technical competence. You will also display the excellent interpersonal skills required within an environment demanding liaison with the highest levels of client management.

Successful candidates, who will be instrumental in the Group's business and technical development, will demonstrate the potential to take maximum advantage of rapid career progression based upon individual merit and performance. The company has a strong commitment to the provision of formal training and you will be positively encouraged to develop your career to the fullest within one of the UK's most prestigious organisations.

To discuss in confidence, contact Chris Clarke on the number below, or on Crawley (0293) 35012 evenings and weekends, or send a brief cv quoting ref: ST 2483.

**BL** Barry Latchford Associates Tel. (0444) 459815-9  
Blair House, 7 Hazelgrove Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex RH16 3PH

# WORK \*\*\* HARD AND EARN £20,000 IN 1ST YEAR

## STOCKPORT MAGISTRATES' COURT DEPUTY CLERK TO THE JUSTICES (ADMINISTRATION)

CURRENT SALARY : £16,791 - £18,339

Applications are invited from persons with management/administrative experience and the ability together with enthusiasm that is necessary to successfully carry out this key role. Applicants must possess a recognised qualification in management. The post-holder will be directly responsible to the Clerk to the Justices for all aspects of the work of the office and in particular will play a leading role in planning the move to a new Court House which is due for completion in late 1988. Those interested in making an application for this post can obtain a brief job description from the undersigned.

Previous experience of the work of a magistrates' court and the management control of the L.C.L. (Magistrates' Courts Computer System) will be an advantage.

The post is superannuable and subject to the Conditions of Service for magistrates' courts staff.

Applications together with the names and addresses of two referees should reach me by the 9th March 1987.

R.H. Lawrence,  
Clerk to the Magistrates' Court Committee,  
The Court House,  
Warren Street,  
Stockport,  
Cheshire, SK1 1UE.  
Tel No: 061 477 2020

## CONSERVATION INFORMATION OFFICER

£10,895 - £13,406 (reviewed from 1.4.87)  
including Inner London Weighting Allowance

The Museums and Galleries Commission has agreed to set up a national Conservation Unit to provide and publish information, and foster the interests of conservation generally throughout the UK.

A Conservation Information Officer is now required to provide general assistance to the Head of the Unit and, in particular, to provide an information service to the public and maintain a register of conservators.

Candidates should have previous office experience, be numerate (knowledge of computers an advantage), and be able to express themselves well orally and in writing.

A strong interest in conservation, or work experience in the field, is required.

For application form and further details please contact:

Miss Jane Harvey  
Museums & Galleries Commission  
7 St James's Square  
LONDON SW1Y 4JU  
(Tel: 01-839 9341)

Closing date: Friday 13 March 1987

## ALLIED-LYONS INVESTMENT CONTROLLER

Applications are invited for the post of Investment Controller of a £1 billion private sector pension fund. The fund is invested in a range of property and stock exchange assets, the latter under external management. The Investment Controller is responsible for the formulation of investment strategy, managing the managers, investment accounting and performance measurement. Duties also include consultancy work in the pension fund field.

The successful applicant is likely to have a pension fund administration or accounting background and investment experience.

Salary and benefits will match the considerable responsibilities to be undertaken. The position can be based in either London or Bristol by arrangement.

Applications giving fullest details to Mr. M. H. Oldfield, A-L Pensions Services Limited, Denmark Street, Bristol BS1 5DG.

We are head-hunting for bright, young (22-28) intelligent people, who can communicate effectively and want rapid career development.

You will be trained over long hours and will be expected to have a high level of personal integrity together with a commitment to "getting the job done"

Our client is part of a well-established public company with branch offices all over London and the Home Counties.

They are looking for additional staff for 70 branches and need to

recruit a first tier of "potential managers" to take us into the 90's.

"Get rich quickers" need not apply. We are looking for a long term commitment and will provide full back-up and support to ensure that you succeed.

The start date for the programme will be mid April. You should be ready to begin then.

An understanding of "figures" and finance is essential.

CALL JOHN PEARCE ON  
**01-328 9732**

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MECHANICAL ENGINEERS  
COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS  
DRAUGHTSMEN  
SALESMEN  
ACCOUNTANTS**

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LONDON NW1

OR CALL: 01-388 3111

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**Rare Opportunity in Established Agency  
for Talented, Entrepreneurial Executive**

**Market Development Manager  
Television Advertiser Services**

c £20,000 + Car

Our client is a blue chip, London based agency offering a wide range of marketing services. It is now planning to extend its operation in the important area of television advertiser services and wishes to recruit a high calibre Manager to develop and launch appropriate packages.

He or she should have a healthy degree of flair and imagination in order to operate effectively in the advertising and marketing sphere at senior level. The scope and direction of the services are still at the development stage and a major element of the job will be to determine the extent and nature of suitable opportunities and the means of exploiting them using available industry sources.

The Manager will have direct access to the skills of technical experts to back up the operation but it is essential that he or she is highly numerate and able to communicate with, and motivate, such staff effectively.

The ideal candidate is likely to be around thirty years of age, able to demonstrate a successful background in marketing, media, advertising or research and have the ability and determination to succeed in a highly competitive environment.

The importance of this unique appointment is reflected in the salary and fringe benefits available to the right candidate, for whom the position also offers outstanding career prospects.

Applications with Curriculum Vitae should be sent, in strictest confidence, to L.H. Owens or Kate Dann, Hughes Owens and Hewitt Limited, Executive Recruitment Consultants, 32 Savile Row, London W1X 1AG, quoting reference number ME227. No information will be passed to our client without the candidate's prior permission.

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For a confidential discussion call John Dunn on 01-434 8511

Fletcher Hunt, Premier House, 77 Oxford Street, London W1R 1HS



# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

## CJA

### RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH  
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A start up situation in support of substantial and expanding client base. Prospects of contributing to the growth of the London investment management team. Scope to become the Investment Manager - London or elsewhere in 2-3 years.



### PORTFOLIO MANAGER - INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

CITY

£50,000-£60,000 + BENEFITS

WORLD-WIDE SUCCESSFUL FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP - SUBSIDIARY OF MAJOR, DIVERSE MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION

For this new appointment we seek graduates, aged 27-32, who have developed an already successful career in Funds Management from a sound training and base in investment analysis. We require a minimum of 5 years experience in the discretionary management of substantial European and/or US portfolios with major institutions noted for their client list and performance record. Reporting to the Chief Executive, the successful candidate will be responsible for a critical over-view of global markets, a significant contribution to world-wide investment strategy and the consequent day to day control of investment decisions and associated administration. Essential qualities are an analytical mind and communication skills plus the ability as a member of a small team, to meet objectives in a demanding, fast moving environment and establish a high level of client confidence. Initial salary negotiable £50,000-£60,000 plus performance related incentive, car, mortgage facility, contributory pension, life assurance, family BUPA and assistance with relocation expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference PM4474/TT, to the Managing Director: CJA.

Scope to move into fund management in 2-3 years.



### INVESTMENT ANALYSTS - USA AND UK/EUROPE

CITY

£20,000-£25,000 + CAR + BENEFITS

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT ARM OF SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL SERVICES GROUP

For these new appointments, which reflect the rapid growth and planned global fund management expertise of our clients, we invite applications from graduates in their early to mid-twenties, with a numerate degree and sophisticated analytical experience gained in the securities market. The brief is widely drawn by geographical area, covering the USA/North America and UK/Continental Europe (for which appointment French/German language ability will be an asset). Reporting to the Investment Manager, the successful applicants will be responsible for generating their own ideas within the group's investment strategy and will provide specialist advice on individual stocks, mainly through oral presentation but with some formal reporting, and will visit the companies necessitating substantial travel. A fresh, progressive approach, the energy and enthusiasm to search out new opportunities and the self-discipline to thrive in an unstructured environment within a small team are the qualities we seek. Initial remuneration is negotiable £20,000-£25,000 + car + contributory pension, mortgage subsidy, BUPA and performance related bonus. Applications in strict confidence under reference IAIM4473/TT to the Managing Director: CJA.

25 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 OR 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-638 9216.

ORGANISATIONS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE ON RECRUITMENT: PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-626 7539

## WLG Williams Lea Group

### Group Financial Director

London

£40,000 + Car

The Williams Lea Group, with a turnover in excess of £30m, comprises nine companies providing comprehensive printing and communications services to the City and international financial markets.

The group seeks an experienced accountant to act as Group Finance Director and Company Secretary, who is capable of making a major contribution in the fields of financial control, management information systems, strategic planning and business development.

The successful candidate, who is likely to be a graduate aged 34-40, will be able to demonstrate strong technical skills as well as the personality and drive to operate effectively both within and outside the group.

Please reply in confidence with a comprehensive curriculum vitae including details of current earnings and a day time telephone number to: D.E. Shribman.

## HUDSON SHRIBMAN

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As the sixth largest chemical company in the world, we know that our continued development depends on the successful management of our most important asset - our people. With this in mind we are very selective about the individuals we recruit. As a newly qualified accountant with a professional approach, a strong business acumen and the determination to succeed, you will be selective about the organisation in which you choose to develop your career.

Dow Chemical is a major international organisation with extensive interests in specialty chemicals, plastics, pharmaceutical and agricultural products. Dow in Britain employs 750 people throughout our two manufacturing sites, research facilities and sales offices.

As a further commitment to the future we are now keen to recruit qualified people for our accounting teams in Norfolk and Middlesex. You can expect a highly competitive salary accompanied by an attractive benefits package and relocation assistance where appropriate. We have the ideas, if you have the innovation and initiative to meet the challenges and reap the rewards.

Please send full career and salary details to our recruitment consultant, Mrs Jennifer Baker, LINK Management Selection, 24 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LB. Telephone: 01-834 3777.

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+ CAR

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Not only will you enjoy the benefits of our complete product range, you will also receive a high level of technical support and comprehensive sales product training. All of which adds up to an environment where your skills will be fully developed - ensuring a successful and rewarding future.

If you would like to discover more about us, telephone Richard Newton on 01-836 1588 or write to him at GEC Reliance Ltd, Turners Mill Lane, Welwyn Garden City, Herts SG8 2PB

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Please call: OSBORNE RICHARDSON RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS on 01-488 2263

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### OUR CHILDREN NEED YOU!

Arkansas Children's Hospital in Little Rock, Arkansas is the only pediatric hospital in the state and is an expanding state-owned, 188-bed teaching hospital serving children ages 0-21 years and is one of the top U.S.A. children's hospitals. Opportunities for you range from burn, neonatal, cardiovascular and pediatric intensive care to medical/surgical and adolescent psychiatry. Prior pediatric not required for all positions.

ARKANSAS DOES NOT REQUIRE THE CGFNS EXAM NOR THE ARKANSAS STATE BOARD EXAMINATION. YOUR TRAINING IS RECOGNIZED AND RESPECTED IN ARKANSAS.

If you are trained in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, New Zealand, Australia or Canada and meet clinical and theory requirements, you can receive a permanent Arkansas license from the Arkansas State Board of Nursing. Excellent fringe benefits include H1 Work Visa assistance, extensive orientation personalized to your learning needs, and relocation allowance.

Arkansas, located in the Southwestern U.S.A., only a few hours from Dallas, New Orleans and Florida, has four distinct seasons of natural beauty and unlimited cultural resources!

If available, bring your passport, current nursing license, nursing school transcript and 3 copies of your training diploma and license to interview with Mr. Leand McGinnis, Special Assistant to the Chairman of the Board; Mrs. Ella Christopher, RN, CPNP, Associate Administrator; Jackie Jordan, SRN, RSCN, at:

DUBLIN, IRELAND  
Jury Hotel  
March 9, 10, 11  
10:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.  
Fountain Rd., Ballsbridge  
01-767-5111

LONDON, ENGLAND  
May Fair Hotel  
March 13, 14 & 15  
10:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.  
Stratton Street, London  
01-629-7777

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND  
George Hotel  
March 18 & 19, 10:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.  
21 George Street, Edinburgh 2, 01-225-1251

Contact one of the above at the hotel for an interview or stop by in person. You may call Freda Mobley, Nurse Recruiter, Arkansas Children's Hospital in Little Rock, Arkansas, at 501-378-1396 COLLECT for an advance appointment.



ARKANSAS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

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### Isle of Man

The House of Keys is the elected Branch of Tynwald, the Parliament of the Isle of Man, which was established over 1,000 years ago.

Applications are invited from persons with appropriate qualifications for appointment to the office of Secretary of the House of Keys and Clerk of Tynwald.

Preference will be given to persons with suitable parliamentary or legal experience and particular attention will be given to an applicant's knowledge of parliamentary practice and procedure, with special reference to the Manx system of government.

The duties attaching to the post embrace secretarial work in connection with the House of Keys and Tynwald, together with committees thereof, and general advice to members on all legislative business. The organisation of the annual open air sitting of Tynwald at St. John's is also a responsibility of the office and a feeling for ceremonial would be an advantage.

The Isle of Man has always played an active role in the affairs of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, in 1984 becoming the smallest nation to host the Association's Annual Conference. The Clerk of Tynwald acts as secretary to the Isle of Man Branch of the Association.

The remuneration package for the successful candidate will reflect the importance of the position and will be negotiable but the salary is likely to be not less than £22,000 per annum and will include a non-contributory pension; the post is held at the pleasure of the House.

Applications in writing, including curricula vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to me to arrive not later than 20th March, 1987.

R.B.M. QUAYLE  
Clerk of Tynwald and  
Secretary of the House of Keys

Legislative Buildings  
Douglas  
Isle of Man

### PUBLISHING/ DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

Dunstable Salary £19-21K per annum

ABC is the market leader in the supply of travel information worldwide. Major investments are being made in the development of a range of products and services on an international basis.

In this new position, you will be responsible for the profitability and publishing policy of a group of travel publications with a total turnover in excess of £1.5 million. Your sound business acumen will promote the commercial justification of proposed new publishing opportunities, and assist their implementation. Ideally, you will have experience of publishing in a highly profit-orientated environment backed by excellent communication and organisational abilities.

Benefits are commensurate with a major international company and include a contributory pension scheme.

Please write, enclosing a full C.V., detailing specifically where your capabilities and experience match our needs. Close date 4 March 1987.



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Reward:

- An attractive remuneration package will be offered.
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Applicants should write in with comprehensive resume stating current and expected salary and enclosing copies of educational and professional certificates & a passport-size photograph to:

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
SPASTIC CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION  
OF SINGAPORE  
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SINGAPORE 1130

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The successful applicant will probably be a graduate with at least 2 years recruitment experience. The salary is negotiable depending on age and experience and carries a benefit package one would expect from an international company.

CV to Freda Manley, Manley Summers Ltd, 48 The Hop Exchange, 24 Southwark Street, London SE1 1TY. Tel 403 7588 (rec cons).

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Salary £7000  
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Logistics controller for hectic computer company in chemistry. Responsibilities include sales support to UK network, customer liaison, arranging deliveries and installations. Well organized, motivated to meet demands, computer experience not essential. Salary negotiable.

TEL: 09328 44999

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVE: Specialist Visa Officer is seeking a representative to visit from mid April to October on either Costa or Pagan. Applicants should be aged 25 and 30, hold a current driving licence, have excellent organizational skills, the ability to cope with pressure and more importantly an outgoing personality. A working knowledge of Greek is certainly preferred. Please job please to: Overseas Branches at CV Travel: 01 581 0681

TEENAGE Assistant Manager required for new music store club London W2. Must be hard working, energetic and a good team player. Sal. £6,750 per year. Tel: 01-226 1965.

09328 44999







# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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Interviews will be held throughout the UK, so contact our Recruitment Consultants, John Bellamy or Rod Dennis on 061-969 3489 or 0276 25032 (Weekends/Evenings) or on 061-834 8422 (Office Hours).

Alternatively send a CV in the strictest confidence to: Bellamy Dennis Associates Limited, Central Buildings, 11 Peter Street, Manchester M2 5QR.

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**BOND ST** 79 New Bond Street, W1Y 9DB 01-493 3813

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**BAKER ST** 106 Baker Street, W1M 1LA 01-935 1493

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**HOLBORN** 307/8 High Holborn, WC1V 7LR 01-404 4561

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We are seeking an Engineer who, in conjunction with sound technical skills, possesses a commercial understanding of the F.M.C.G. market place and in particular those demands involved in being a low cost producer of high quality products.

The ideal candidate, qualified to degree level in mechanical, production or chemical engineering, will be C. 30 years of age and will have been working in a dynamic environment responsive to continually changing market needs. They will be expected to demonstrate a proven contribution to business efficiency.

In return the Company is offering a senior Engineering position, a structured career development programme into other disciplines with the goal of achieving a senior management position within 2 years.

An excellent salary and benefits package is offered including relocation assistance where appropriate, a non-contributory pension scheme, private healthcare and a profit sharing scheme.

Please submit written C.V. and covering letter to Mike Tyndall, Personnel Manager at Johnson Wax Ltd, Primley Green, Camberley, Surrey, GU16 5AJ  
Tel Camberley (0276) 63456

**Johnson wax**

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Telephone 01-568 0781

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**Judy Farquharson Limited**  
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01-493 8824

**CITY WHEAT TRADER**  
Lively graduate calibre person with usable typing and commercial experience to work in a small office. Masses of telephone work, dealing with customers and visiting the mills. Must be very well spoken, presentable and with an outgoing, confident personality who will value being trained in a unique job. c.£10,000 initially. Ring urgently.

## Secretary to the Council of Governors

The Secretary is the Chief Administrative Officer of the College. Applications are invited for the appointment from those who have had experience in senior administrative posts covering a wide spectrum of activity including finance.

The appointment will carry an initial salary of not less than £20,403 per annum within Grade IV University Salary Scales (pay award pending).

Further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary, The London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, London E1 2AD.

Applications with full Curriculum Vitae, together with the names of three referees, should be forwarded to The Secretary, The London Hospital Medical College by Monday 16th March 1987.

## EXECUTIVE RESEARCH

£14,000 Neg

A Research Consultant is needed to join the established and busy research team of this leading international Executive Search consultancy. You will be providing a comprehensive research facility including investigation into prospective candidates and briefing on markets and industries. Sound commercial experience in research, corporate planning or related areas plus a Business/Economics degree and computer knowledge essential. Confidence, initiative and determination are vital. Age 25-35. Based in Central London. Please call 434 4612.

**Crone Corkill**  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

KBC Process Automation, a rapidly expanding independent consultancy specialising in the full range of computer integrated manufacturing, requiring experienced personnel in the following areas:

**PROCESS CONTROL CONSULTANCY MARKETING**  
Self-motivated person to play a key role in our continued expansion into the process industries and to develop business in new areas. The successful candidate will be a technical person aged 25-40 with a process industry background, possessing a keen sales and marketing aptitude and the ability to conduct front-end studies. Applicants should have an engineering degree or equivalent experience.

**PROCESS CONTROL CONSULTANCY**  
Experienced engineer to provide consultancy services in control and on-line optimisation with major international clients in refining and petrochemical industries. Successful candidates will be aged 25-40 with a good engineering degree or equivalent and be able to lead teams of other consultants and present findings to senior client management.

**MANUFACTURING INFORMATION SYSTEMS**  
Analyst to fill the role of an MIS consultant who is capable of carrying out front-end studies and supporting end-user clients. Experience in batch and/or continuous processing industries would be an advantage. Suitable candidates will have good interpersonal skills and be able to present cases to senior client management, and have knowledge of strategy planning, structured systems analysis, relational databases and 4GL with communications and distributed processing.

Each of the above positions will involve travel in the U.K. and overseas. A highly competitive salary is available for the right applicants together with an attractive profit-related bonus scheme and other fringe benefits.

Please send your application, including details of current salary, to:

**KBC**  
Jill Tuffin,  
Corporate Services,  
KBC PROCESS AUTOMATION LIMITED,  
Chilworth Research Centre,  
Southampton,  
SO1 7NE.

## RUSSIAN SPEAKING ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

Outstanding opportunity for a Russian-speaking executive with industrial/commercial experience to join an Account Group in a leading translation agency.

The successful candidate will have some knowledge of promotional and technical export literature.

Responsibilities will include the production of Russian technical documentation for exporters to the Soviet Union, the negotiation of Russian translation and typesetting projects, quality and cost control.

We offer an attractive salary, profit sharing and other benefits, good promotional and career prospects. Preferred aged: about 30.

Write in confidence with full C.V. and day telephone number to:

**MRS ROULA KEIGHER**  
PERSONNEL DIRECTOR  
Tek Translation Limited,  
11 Uxbridge Road,  
London W12 8LH.

## BRITISH SULPHUR

CONSULTANTS AND PUBLISHERS IN FERTILISERS AND CHEMICALS

## BUSINESS ANALYSTS INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING

British Sulphur Corporation is a leading specialist consultant and publisher serving the fertilizer and chemical industries worldwide. Internal growth created the need for an additional business analyst in the company.

Applicants may have recently completed a first or second degree, or may have some working experience. Qualifications in economics or agricultural economics would be appropriate, and knowledge of European languages would be an advantage. Key requirements are an enquiring mind, the ability to collate, analyse data and the ability to write and communicate well.

The successful candidate will work within a team of market analysts engaged in writing journal articles. Advancement in salary and responsibility depends on performance and merit alone. International travel is common after an initial training period.

Starting salary in the range of £8,500 to £9,500 pa

Send applications, with curriculum vitae to:

**Mrs. C. Odell**  
British Sulphur Corporation Ltd.  
Farnhill House,  
25 Wilton Road,  
London SW1V 1BN.



# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

## BRF/United Kingdom Mortgage Financing UK Mortgage Manager

London

£ Attractive Package

As a result of recent expansion our client, a major Danish Mortgage-Credit institution, is preparing its launch into the UK lending market.

Consequently they seek to recruit a manager to take responsibility for the establishment of a Central London branch and to spearhead their entry into the mortgage market.

The ideal candidate, preferably aged 30-40, will have a background in management in a banking or mortgage environment. A proven track record in business development and marketing in a lending environment is essential. However, the successful applicant will also be responsible for liaising with solicitors, valuers, borrowers and insurers, as well as supervising the day-to-day administration of the branch.

This is a unique opportunity for an ambitious and highly motivated individual to join an already successful organisation at the start of a major expansion programme.

Interested applicants should contact Catherine Fitzsimons on 01-404 5751, or write to her in confidence at Michael Page City, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH.



Michael Page City

International Recruitment Consultants - London Brussels New York Paris Sydney  
A member of Addison Consultancy Group PLC

## Simon Olswang & Co.

Solicitors, London and Los Angeles

IF YOU POSSESS ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONNEL FLAIR WHICH IS NOT CURRENTLY BEING FULLY EXPLOITED, YOU SHOULD BE TALKING TO US

We are a young, progressive firm with a strong international, corporate, finance, media and communications presence, set on a course of rapid expansion. We recognise the need to plan our organisation ahead of the demands that will inevitably be imposed by continued rapid growth. With the help of outside consultants, we have produced a plan for restructuring and upgrading many aspects of our administration.

We need an experienced and sensitive administrator to manage our support staff and the services which are so crucial to our being able to realise our plan and provide our clients with the highest quality legal services.

We set ourselves demanding standards and our well-appointed offices reflect our determination to offer our clients and our staff the high level of care to which we believe they are entitled.

Please write in confidence with full C.V., initially to the Staff Partner, John Akerman Esq.

Attractive Opportunity for

## PRACTICE MANAGER

with proven ability

The Practice Manager/ess will report direct to the partners responsible for administration and staff.

You will be responsible for the efficient operation of the practice and for ensuring a comprehensive and effective level of support services to the professional staff. Specifically you will be expected to manage, with minimum supervision, personnel administration, premises, office services and facilities, recruiting and training of all non-legal staff. The Secretarial Supervisor and the Word Processing Supervisor will report to you and you will work closely with the firm's Financial Controller.

This appointment requires someone possessing highly developed administrative skills with the ability to command respect and motivate people at all levels. Previous experience in a solicitor's office would be an advantage.

We will be offering a generous remuneration package appropriate to the importance we attach to this new appointment.

Simon Olswang & Co.  
1 Great Cumberland Place  
London W1H 7AL

## CHANGE AGENT

Manufacturing  
South Coast

Our client is a major international manufacturing company with a well developed personnel, training and organisational change function. The initial thrust of the new Organisational Development and Training Adviser's job will be to work with line managers to facilitate the introduction of new business group structures and their implications for career development and company culture.

This will involve designing and implementing business related interventions at all levels, acting as facilitator to senior managers, counselling individuals about change and managing the established personal skills training programme.

Our specification calls for a graduate, preferably with a behavioural studies discipline, ideally mid 30s who can relate to a young, professional culture. He or she must be able to influence senior management and bring a base of theoretical knowledge, as well as practical experience, of organisational development work. Applicants from the private, public or academic sectors will be welcome.

A highly competitive salary and benefits package related to experience and achievements will be offered, together with relocation expenses if appropriate.

Please reply with brief details, quoting reference 1887C, to Christopher West.

COURTENAY PERSONNEL LTD.  
Management Selection and Personnel Consultants,  
3 Hanover Square, London W1R 9RD. Telephone 01-491 4014.

## DESIGN COMPANY SEEKS JUNIOR MARKETING EXECS. IMMEDIATE START.

We are looking for 2 bright, young (20's), ambitious people.

No previous experience in design and marketing is necessary, however you should be smart in appearance and have at least one year's work experience behind you.

We are a young ambitious company and we are looking for people to play a support role in our sales and marketing division.

If you are prepared to commit yourself to a long term career which will include an extensive training programme.

Please call Diana on  
01-625 6381

PROGRAMMES RECRUITMENT CONSULTANCY

## GRADUATES £10-£12K or good 'A' levels

We work with prestigious companies who seek young and dynamic sales executives. You must be under 30 with at least 6 months' experience in a commercial tele-sales or field-sales environment. Rewards include a high basic salary plus commission plus car. First class training and career development prospects. For immediate consideration call or send CV to Lindsey Haggie.

SALES & MARKETING APPOINTMENTS  
7 PRINCES STREET, W 1 01-629 7262

## IMPORTANT CULTURAL ORGANISATION WHICH SENDS STUDENTS TO ENGLAND

IS LOOKING FOR

## SEVERAL PART-TIME LOCAL COORDINATORS

All over England. Preferably with experience of the same job. To recruit host families and supervise activities.

Please send handwritten letter and CV to:  
SEC, Viale Cassarate 1, 6900 LUGANO, Switzerland.

## SALES & MARKETING

## UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SALES EXECUTIVES

A marketing & promotions company offers a unique & unrivalled opportunity for dynamic young sales orientated men & women. Our defined expansion programme for 1987 has created the following positions:

### SALES EXECUTIVES O.T.E. 35K

You must be aged 23-40, mature, motivated with a high degree of perception & pleasing personality. £1000 per month retainer (including car allowance) + high rate of commission, with personal incentives, commensurate with experience. Managerial positions available Summer 1987, for those with proven track record in the company & have demonstrated initiative ability.

To apply, please write enclosing C.V. quoting SM250 to:

The Recruitment Officer  
Crestline Publicity Ltd  
1105 High Road  
London N20

## Account Executive Fed Up with Media Sales?

We have a challenging job for articulate Graduates with a grounding in selling skills. Lexis is a sophisticated legal information retrieval service found in legal and accountancy offices. We need Account Executives to present Lexis to prospective clients and to support existing clients in their growing use of this service.

To succeed you will need to be a skilled communicator with people at all levels in business, you will need an agile mind and the ability to help clients utilise Lexis. You will have a degree in a literate discipline, not necessarily in Law, be able to organise your own work schedule, and be looking to take on real responsibility in a growth business.

Basic salary after training circa £12,000 p.a., currently under review, plus the opportunity for additional earnings. LV's Pension scheme and other big Company benefits.

Butterworth Telepublishing has offices at 4/5 Bell Yard, London WC2A 2JR.

Apply with full c.v. to A. H. Exance, Personnel Director.

**LEXIS.**

## SALES MANAGER NORTH AFRICA/ MIDDLE EAST

A U.S. Electronics exporter is seeking a sales Manager with minimum five years sales experience in electronic sales to Governments. Fluency in French as well as strong knowledge of Arabic required. This is opportunity for an aggressive and goal orientated individual. All benefits etc.

Please submit resume; reply to  
BOX C19.

## CHANGE OF DIRECTION

Join us, Gerry Bessent and Peter Richards. We were frustrated Sales Managers, now we are earning a substantial five figure income within a large £ multi-million financial institution.

We are now looking for two people, aged between 27 and 50, living within a 30 mile radius of London, earning between £15-30,000 to join our sales force in a planned expansion programme in the financial services industry, to develop their own practice.

We are an equal opportunities group. Applications are welcome regardless of sex, marital status, ethnic origin or disability.

Telephone us at Allied Dunbar Assurance Plc. Monday-Friday between 9-5.30pm on 01-637 7200.



## TRAINING OPPORTUNITY IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN THE ARTS 1987/88

The Arts Council is seeking a newly-qualified accountant, or individual able to demonstrate an equivalent level of experience, who wishes to progress his/her career in the arts sector, and develop a specialism in the financial management of the arts.

One year-long bursary is offered, 9-months of which will be spent with a National company and the remaining 3-months gaining experience of financial systems in other subsidised arts organisations. In addition it is intended that the successful candidate will be given the opportunity to conduct specific research on a relevant financial topic.

The bursary will be £10,000, which is part taxable.

For further details and application form, please contact the Training Unit, Arts Council, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AD. Tel 01-639 9495 ext. 243.

Closing Date for completed applications: Friday 20th March 1987.

## INTERESTED IN ANTIQUES?

The General Trading Company, Sloane square, are looking for an enthusiastic young sales assistant to work in their antique and reproduction furniture showroom - preference will be given to applicants with some previous sales experience. Hours are Monday to Friday 9 am to 5.30 pm and every other Saturday morning. Good salary plus commission and a generous staff discount.

To apply please write with your C.V. to:

Noel Santry,  
The General Trading Company,  
144 Sloane Street,  
London SW1X 9BL.

## RIGHT CAREER MOVES

No matter whether you are seeking another job or considering a new career, we can provide you with effective and professional help.

Our service is tailor-made to your needs and circumstances. With coverage of both, advertised and unadvertised vacancies, we aim for more success - in less time and at less cost. For a free, confidential discussion, senior executives are invited to contact us at:

Mainland  
Executive Services  
Elizabeth House, 22 Suffolk Street, Birmingham  
Birmingham 021-643 2924  
Nottingham 0302-414500  
Maidenhead 0628 73212  
Guildford 0483-502555

## FINANCIAL CAREER

Established independent nationwide financial services group has vacancies in their London (West End) branch, for two career minded individuals desiring a future in management in this fast growing market.

Remuneration prospects second to none plus share options and possible profit sharing. Ambitious motivated applicants aged 23+ should contact Quentin Russell on 01 734 8786

## NATIONAL SALES MANAGER

Tele-Marketing Services  
£25,000 package (incl substantial basic), car & benefits LONDON

Do you understand marketing concepts? Can you manage a sales force at the same time?

This is an exciting opportunity for a creative, intelligent and commercially-minded sales manager in a rapidly growing industry.

Currently leaders in a market worth £80 million pa, this major financially sound plc is looking to significantly increase its turnover and will expect the successful candidate to maintain the equilibrium and impetus of the existing sales force, whilst contributing creative input.

He/she will require considerable inter-personal skills and charisma without losing the forcefulness essential for success.

To find out more, please call now or write to:

RSL Recruitment & Selection Ltd  
10 The Green, Newport Pagnell  
Bucks MK16 0JW  
Telephone 0298 611881  
Fax 0298 613882

## SALES FORCE EXPANSION

Weigh up this sales possibility - it could put £££'s on you!

First take a go-getter like yourself with drive and determination. Then add a world-beating range of copiers and one of the most highly respected copier companies in the London/Home Counties area. Mix thoroughly with a basic salary, a company car, and generous commission - and see the £££'s multiply before your very eyes! If you're ready for the big time, we could be ready for you. Ring Clive Purvis on 01-568 5091 NOW.

Benworth  
group

RIGON  
COPIERS  
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## RESIDENTIAL NEGOTIATORS REQUIRED

for leading firm of West London estate agents. Hardworking opportunists with a flair for selling should contact us now on 01 993 7373 (experience not essential).

Please apply Paul or Simon Franklin

ACRE ESTATES

Ealing - Acton - Hanwell

## A NEW PATH FOR YOUR CAREER

WANTED TRAINEE SUCCESSES  
THROUGHOUT THE U.K.

You have a strong desire to succeed  
You can communicate with others  
You are prepared to work hard

We have an opportunity for you

We will train you and show you how to become successful. We have done it for many. Why not contact us and see whether you qualify for this opportunity. We are an international organisation and provide all the benefits you would expect.

To find out more:  
Telephone London 01-248 9561 Ext. 283  
Leeds 0532 434112

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED  
Incorporated in Australia 1873  
24 Langdale Hill, London EC4P 4BD

## EXPERIENCED NEGOTIATOR RESIDENTIAL SALES

We need an enthusiastic, hard working and self motivated person with at least 2 years agency experience.

The candidate must be capable of increasing our market share of sales and instructions at our office in Kensal Rise, NW10.

Remuneration by way of basic salary, commission and car allowance. Excellent opportunities to progress in this expanding company.

Apply in the first instance to Mr K Branganov

63 Chamberlayne Road, London NW10.  
Tel 01 960 5555

## ESTATE AGENT?

Moderate wine drinker

required to join young

progressive estate

agents as a negotiator.

Excellent prospects.

Experience not

necessary. Car owner

required. Age 23-28.

Phone

Adrian Clulbe

01 296 6585

## MEDICAL SALES

100's of vacancies

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YOUNG SALESPERSON 18-20

Required urgently to sell

high quality Fine Art

Paintings in central London

Part/full time. Excellent earn

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ambitious applicant. Tel during

normal business hours. Mrs

Quinn 01 246 0131/2

## PA SECRETARY £11,000-£12,000 PA NEG

Combine your administrative  
flair and excellent secretarial  
skills to become 'right arm' to  
this busy partner of lively  
architectural practice W1.

## From a P.A.

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UNIVERSITY DEGREES Earn a Bachelor's, Master's or Doctorate degree entirely from home using your academic, life and work experience to date. Fully legal degrees are available in a wide variety of disciplines to experienced adults who seek recognition for their achievements. A thesis may be required depending on credits awarded.

THE SUNDAY TIMES  
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CLASSIFIED

More of what you're looking for.

To place your advertisement telephone 01-481 4481.

Continued on next page



# SALES & MARKETING

## SCIENTIFIC ATLANTA LTD

**SALES ENGINEER**  
NORTH COUNTIES AND SCOTLAND  
On target earnings £12,000 pa + car + benefits

As a leading supplier in the field of instrumentation for vibration analysis, monitoring and machinery dynamics, we wish to strengthen our sales team by the appointment of an engineer to cover the above area. The successful candidate must reside in the region.

The ideal candidate will be qualified, preferably to degree level. Experience in the machinery vibration and instrumentation fields would be advantageous although comprehensive training will be provided in all product areas.

Career prospects are excellent and there is considerable scope for further advancement in an expanding scenario.

Applicants should apply in the first instance to:  
Mr. J.F. Greenfield, Managing Director, Scientific Atlanta Limited, Home Park Estate, KINGS LANGLEY, Herts WD4 8LZ. Tel: 09277 66133.

## TELEFORCE

URGENT!

Our client is a major supplier of Computer Equipment in the UK. As part of their expansion programme they are launching a new TELE-SALES project at their North London office, shortly to move to their prestigious new office in Acton.

They have 2 vacancies for experienced full time staff, to take customer orders by telephone and process directly onto their computer system.

They are offering a salary c£8,500 pa plus product training and the opportunity to work in a fast moving, expanding company.

If you have a friendly telephone manner, key board and VDU experience and a background in Sales or Sales Administration, we'd like to hear from you. Ring Helen Harper on:

**01-567 1722**  
(Res Com)

## Where are you going this year?

PRESTON WHITFIELD

Previous occupation

Barista:

"I enjoy working with a team of young professionals going places. Not only do I make my clients money grow but I've trebled my own income in just two years."

NIGEL HARPER

Previous occupation

Teacher:

"One aspect of teaching I particularly enjoyed was the opportunity of meeting people. The difference at Marlowe Sachs is that meeting people makes money."



CATHERINE PORRO

Previously Graduate

"I never felt I was 'one of the pack' and the humdrum existence of a routine job with regular pay rises was not for me. At Marlowe Sachs I'm building a sound career with the freedom to earn what I'm worth."

ROGER TAYLOR

Previous occupation

Professional Musician

"In many ways I was contented enough with my life but I felt I needed a challenge. At Marlowe Sachs my efforts, creative ability and individuality are appreciated and quickly lead to more tangible rewards."

\* Marlowe Sachs are intermediaries in the field of unit trusts, pensions, investments (onshore and offshore) and insurance.

\* Our plans for 1987 are far-reaching and we are currently looking for independent, progressive individuals (25-40) to join our team of sales professionals in the city.  
\* Full training and technical support are provided, a good basic income package with commission structure and the chance to build a sound career in one of the most rapidly growing industries in the UK.

If you have the drive and determination to succeed - telephone 01-242 2420.



MARLOWE SACHS

*In Pursuit of Excellence*

or contact:

The Recruitment Manager  
Marlowe Sachs  
28 Greville Street  
London EC1N 8SU

## PROCTER

Procter and Procter Ltd are leaders in the specialist field of telephone communication.

Consultancy  
(Sales Training)

£20,000

Due to our continued expansion we now wish to add to our consultancy team.

Candidates will be of graduate calibre who will have gained at least five years sales and marketing experience ideally within the telephone marketing industry.

Please call Terence Procter on 01-385 1220 to set up an informal briefing meeting.  
Procter & Procter Ltd., 498 Fulham Road, SW6 5NE.

## LADIES MAKE GREAT MARKETING MANAGERS!

£8,000 p.a. + Travel Expenses

Our promotions are proving to be so successful that we need your help!

If you are outgoing, persuasive, charming and looking for an interesting career - you need look no further!

Setting up promotions for our Salesforce and organising local Marketing will form the basis of a very interesting career, with good future prospects.  
If you have a car and are available immediately, please call Jane Waterman on 01-773 1814 for a local interview. MEN ARE WELCOME TOO!

## ENGINEERING

## Documentation and Training

At IA we specialise in the fields of documentation and training. Our client list boasts the household names in the computer and electronic industries.

Our clients are at the forefront of technology and are among the world-leaders in their fields.

To satisfy their requirements we are now seeking Documentation and Training Professionals with skills in the following areas:

- ☐ Electronics ☐ Aerospace ☐ Communications ☐ Digital Systems
- ☐ Office Automation Systems ☐ Networks ☐ Unix ☐ Simulation
- ☐ 4th Generation Languages ☐ Graphics ☐ CAD/CAM Systems
- ☐ Quality Assurance ☐ On-line Documentation ☐ User Documentation

If you are considering a positive career move, either in the UK or Overseas, then call one of our consultants for a confidential discussion.

Telephone: 0462 57141

Or write to us at: Freepost Hitchin Herts SG5 1YL

**IA RECRUITMENT**

A division of Industrial Artists Limited and member of IRES  
An Employment Agency and Employment Business. Dist. Licence No. 5494284

## Senior Electrical Engineer

Daresbury Laboratory is one of the Science and Engineering Research Council's establishments which provide major facilities for scientific research.

We have a vacancy for a Senior Electrical Engineer to take charge of the Electrical Engineering Section supporting research work on one of the world's leading Van de Graaf accelerators.

The engineer we are looking for should be able to demonstrate experience in the management and financial control of electrical engineering projects. These range from an 11kV distribution network to lighting schemes, specialist computer supplies to motor drive systems, heating and ventilating systems, to interlock schemes for the safety of personnel.

The successful applicant would control a team of Technicians and Craftworkers and direct design staff utilising a CAD system.

Applicants must have a good honours degree in Electrical Engineering and be a Chartered Electrical Engineer or hold exempting qualifications.

Promotion prospects exist for the right calibre of engineer with salaries rising to £20,000 per annum.

Initially the appointment is at Senior level with a salary range of £11,551 to £14,734; there is a non-contributory superannuation scheme and a flexible working hours scheme. Relocation expenses of up to £5,500 may be payable.  
Closing date Friday 13th March, 1987.

If you would like to work as a Senior Electrical Engineer in a Research Environment and think you have the potential for further advancement please contact: Mr. J. O'Gara on Warrington 603453.

Application forms and a job description quoting reference number DL/861 may be obtained from: The Personnel Officer, Daresbury Laboratory, Science & Engineering Research Council, Daresbury, Warrington, Cheshire WA4 4AD or by telephoning Personnel Section (0925) 603467-24 hours answering service.

**Daresbury**  
SCIENCE & ENGINEERING RESEARCH COUNCIL

## AMERICAN FINANCIAL MAGAZINE REQUIRES

### INTERNATIONAL SALES EXECUTIVE

This is an excellent opportunity for someone with proven sales and marketing skills or experience of financial markets to join Institutional Investor magazine's Special Projects Division. The Division publishes sponsored supplements to Institutional Investor.

Based in our London office, the job will involve considerable overseas travel, selling at the highest levels of Banks, brokers and large international companies.

Age range 24-35; degree required and fluency in a second European language (preferably French, German or Italian). Excellent salary + bonus.

Please send C.V. to:

Michael Ter-Berg,

Director of Special Projects,  
Institutional Investor,  
Imperial Buildings,  
56 Kingsway, London WC2B 6DX

Tel: (01) 430 0881

## BANKING & ACCOUNTANCY

### BANKING - FINANCIAL SERVICES Recruitment Consultants

Personnel Resources is one of the leading recruitment consultancies specialising in the financial and accountancy market.

The success of our recently established City Division, has created a full work load and the need for two additional Consultants. Applications are invited from candidates, experienced in search and selection techniques and who have the maturity to handle assignments through from client briefing to short list selection and presentation. Knowledge of the Financial Services sector would be an advantage.

A generous salary and realistic bonus will create a remuneration package which is considered the best in the industry.

Telephone or send a full resume in confidence to

MICHAEL TOBIAS-COLE

Tel: 01-242 6321.

Personnel Resources

75 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8US.

**Personnel Resources**

## Microwave Manager Create & Run Britain's Most Advanced Microwave Centre

A Microwave specialist of exceptional talent is required to set up and run a major new microwave facility which has just been announced by this internationally renowned and increasingly diverse electronics Company. There is a firm commitment to making the Centre the most advanced design and manufacturing facility in the U.K., with the objective of providing top quality bespoke sub-assemblies for the Company's own high technology products as well as becoming a recognised source of excellence by outside users of such devices.

The challenge of this role requires an individual with unique skills who, apart from having expert

knowledge of microwave engineering, particularly of design processes and production techniques desirably involving both thick and thin film, has already successfully managed a multi-disciplined team. Ideally aged 35-40 you have at least one relevant degree, probably two, and possess both commercial drive and ambition together with a personality which commands the natural respect of staff and clients alike.

The Company has made it clear that only the best will be acceptable and the appointment is seen as being a crucial one. offering, as it does, an opportunity to further enhance the Company's and

your own reputation internationally.

The remuneration is both attractive and negotiable and will include a performance related bonus together with an executive car plus the usual executive benefits one expects from a major Company. The post is based at the Company's Headquarters which is within easy reach of London. Are you of the calibre required? Then please write, in confidence, to the Company's adviser, Peter S. Findlay of Simpson Crowden Consultants Ltd., Specialists in Executive Search & Selection, 97/99 Park Street, London W1V 3HA. Telephone 01-629 5909 (Evenings 0488-72213).

**Simpson Crowden**  
CONSULTANTS



UNITED SCIENTIFIC

## Technical Business Development Executive Lead the World in the Development of the Most Advanced Electro-Optic and Electronic Systems

Renowned internationally for its outstanding success in electro-optics, and with an all-time record order book for its products and systems, the United Scientific Group is determined to further research and process new business opportunities in the most advanced and emerging technologies. Reporting to the Divisional Managing Director, the Technical Business Development Executive will have the unique task of leading the Group's efforts worldwide in specific specialised fields, and planning the contracts and developments both in collaborative ventures and subsidiary companies. Typical topics of immediate interest are military applications of image processing, thermal cameras, photogrammetry and RF techniques applied to

telemetry and ballistic fire control, with significant software content.

Clearly this newly-created post is of critical importance to the future of the Group, and thus an individual is required who possesses not only outstanding and proven technical ability but also the commercial acumen and personality to match.

Ideally in your late twenties or thirties, you are already used to having responsibility for significant programmes at the leading edge of technologies, be it within a Research Laboratory, Systems House or specialised commercial environment. You will particularly welcome this challenge both for its breadth of responsibilities and influence, together

with the unique prospects to progress to the highest levels within the Group. The remuneration package and benefits will not be an inhibiting factor in attracting the high calibre of person required. The post is based at the Group's Headquarters in Central London, but a considerable amount of travel will be involved throughout the world.

Interested? Then please write, in complete confidence, to the Group's adviser, Peter S. Findlay of Simpson Crowden Consultants Ltd., Specialists in Executive Search & Selection, 97/99 Park Street, London W1V 3HA. Telephone 01-629 5909 (Evenings 0488-72213).

**Simpson Crowden**  
CONSULTANTS

## CHARTER NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, LONDON

### Assistant Financial Controller

Salary: negotiable 20 - 22k plus bonus

Charter Medical, one of the United States' leading providers of private psychiatric and addictive diseases medical care, requires an Assistant Financial Controller for its new 69 bed Charter Nightingale Hospital. The post requires management and financial skills to maintain the balance between provision of high quality whilst controlling overheads. The aim is to develop the successful candidate to take over full control in less than one year. This is an exciting post offering real opportunity to develop with this well established and well respected company.

Candidates must have 4 years' relevant experience and be a qualified Chartered Accountant.

Please send full cv to:

Personnel Department,  
11-19 Lissen Grove,  
London NW1 6SJ  
Tel: 01 258-3828



## HORIZONS

A guide to career development

## Forty reasons to make job satisfaction the main aim

Some time ago I was chatting with two people whom society would doubtless consider very successful. One was a very well for himself financially, while the other — in his fifties — was general manager of a substantial engineering company and also very comfortably off.

A recipe for contentment I should have thought, yet both of them had the same complaint: they were bored.

The more cynical among us — who aspire to the heights of financial well-being yet have so far failed to scale them — may scoff at the dilemma of these two people. Boredom is surely a small price to pay for a healthy bank balance.

Yet it is a problem that can affect most middle-aged employees at all levels if they have been in the same job for a considerable length of time.

Job satisfaction, alas, is not necessarily proportional to job longevity, and even jobs which appear quite fascinating at first can become subject to routine and boring after a prolonged period of time. For the younger professional this may not represent a problem at all.

He or she is primarily interested in career advancement — climbing the promotion ladder, in other words.

But with the onset of middle-age, as people start to take stock of their careers, a great many are faced with the probability of little if any change in their working condition. Indeed if any change does occur, they feel it is likely to be for the worse.

Overfamiliarity with one's job may not necessarily breed contempt, but it can stifle the creative process. One view I have seen reported suggests that changes of environment are vital — for scientists and engineers in particular — to stimulate the process of invention and imagination.

There is a suggestion that the optimum number of years for a scientist to stay in a given field should be his (or her) age divided by six or seven — from about four years at an early stage in a career to about nine in the later stages.

Such a formula is intended to balance the need for freshness against the need for familiarity.

Unfortunately, the idea of change and renewal for more senior staff is rarely put into effect by their employers. This means, in effect, that firms are encouraging inflexibility and obsolescence among their employees.

It does not bode well for the health of our institutions in the future if Britain's top people are going to be fixed in the ways and out of date.

What options are open to a middle-aged employee in such circumstances? The first is to soldier on and regard the latter part of his career as a period of consolidation, where for much of the



For scientists and engineers, changes of environment can be vital to stimulate the process of invention

At the crossroads in mid-career, it may be better to give up hopes of moving up, and instead examine possible moves sideways,

writes Roger Jones

time he may be operating on auto-pilot.

The need for stimulus will have to come from outside the workplace, and there are plenty of options open there. One might, for instance, decide to play a more active role in public life, like standing for the local council or becoming a Justice of the Peace.

Other possibilities would be to follow one of the numerous part-time study courses available.

A second option is to move laterally within the organization. Many of us are conditioned into believing that there is only one direction in which our careers can travel, and that is upwards.

Yet the desire for promotion, though entirely admirable, can lead to utter frustration. While everyone entering a company may set his sights on the managing directorship, at the end of the day all but one are going to be disappointed.

Instead of retiring into a shell to sulk about the injustice of it all, it is surely more sensible to set oneself other goals as well, of which one could be enhanced job satisfaction.

A lateral transfer, if feasible, might prove to be the ideal solution, provided

it offers fresh challenges and the chance to deploy different skills.

The third course of action is to change jobs, which sometimes requires courage — particularly for the very mature employee. The present climate of employment does not exactly favour job changing, one instance being company pension schemes that normally penalize heavily anyone who leaves the fold.

Not that all job-moves are voluntary. Indeed, it is too often redundancy or deteriorating work prospects that cause people to change direction.

Some will try to join another organization while others may set up on their own or follow a course of training as a prelude to a more fundamental career shift.

Personal circumstances will generally have some bearing on one's decision, and clearly, if you have heavy financial commitments, such as a mortgage and a teenage family to support, you will proceed cautiously.

If you are unencumbered, on the other hand, you will be free to indulge in your personal whims.

There is a final option for the mature employee, mentioned by Cooper and Torrington in their book *After 40: the Time for Achievement*, and this is to step down. Few are ready to countenance such a move since it is usually construed as an admission of failure.

There are, however, circumstances in which it could be a sensible and honourable option, poor health being just one of them. I see little point in working yourself into the grave in your fifties unless you are really desperate.

In today's competitive world the words "success" and "failure" are often banded about too glibly. A 50-year-old is quite different from a 25-year-old, both in his outlook and the contribution he can make.

In some cases this contribution turns out to be negative. Instead of being an instigator of change a person may turn out to be hostile to new methods — which he does not understand — regarding them as likely to undermine his position. He digs in his heels and resists.

I am not sure whether we have yet come to terms with the role of the over-40s in a time of rapid technological change.

People still cling to the tradition of starting off in a slot and moving slowly up the ladder, with little thought being given to ways of rekindling the inventiveness and creativity of those near the top of the hierarchy.

Redundancy, whatever its drawbacks, is forcing many to reappraise their role and their goals. Perhaps others whose future looks much more secure should carry out a similar exercise — especially if boredom is setting in.

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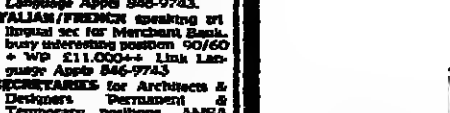
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Both positions are based at our Chief Office in Woolwich (moving to Bexleyheath in 1988). In addition to first class shorthand and typing skills, you must be able to demonstrate enthusiasm, coupled with the ability to meet deadlines and to be able to communicate with all levels of staff. Word Processing/PC experience and previous involvement at Executive/Board level is essential.

We can offer you a comprehensive range of benefits including preferential mortgage terms, twice yearly salary reviews, initially 23 days or 20 days annual leave respectively, good staff restaurant facilities and a first rate pension scheme.

Please send a detailed CV or ring the Personnel Secretariat on 01-854 2400 extension 5731 for an application form, to Mrs Elaine Jones, Personnel Officer (Woolwich), Woolwich Equitable Building Society, Equitable House, London, SE18 6AB, indicating for which post(s) application is being made.

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# Britain should take note of the Australian success story



**David Miller**

**Canberra**  
Sporting decorations for administrators' good service do not usually make news. This one is different.

Beneath a huge fir tree in the garden of The Lodge, the Prime Minister's official private residence, an Olympic Order award ceremony was held by Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee.

To John Brown, Australia's Minister of Sport, Astra has demonstrated in only four years just what can be achieved by a Government which cares about sport and which appoints a minister who has initiative and gives him some scope.

The Australian experience is a jolt of an example for Britain, where no government, of whatever party, views seriously the role of sport, and the necessity of its adequate funding, as a major part of the nation's social framework. It would appear to have taken Downing Street a while even to recognize that England recently won the Ashes.

By contrast, Australia's victories in the 1986 hockey World Cup and the eight and lightweight men's single sculls at the world rowing championships can be directly attributed to Government initiative. And the trend was begun by Bob Ellicott, the Sports Minister in Malcolm Fraser's Liberal government back in 1980, who created the Institute of Sport here in the capital. With a staff of 120 including 40 coaches, 25 specialists in sports medicine and three sports psychologists, the Australian Institute of Sport is rival to the two other foremost institutes, at Colorado and Leipzig. It has a facility investment of £50 million and an annual budget of £7 million.

The national coaching council is centered at the institute, and Reinhold Batschi, director of coaching for rowing, says: "What we have here is ideal. There is every facility, and this undoubtedly made the difference between our bronze medals for eights at the world championships in 1983 and at Los Angeles, and our gold medal in Nottingham last year."

When Brown became minister in Bob Hawke's Labour government in 1983, he set about, with Hawke's enthusiastic support, creating three additional and valuable places of legislation. A Sports Commission similar to but smaller than the British Sports Council, was established for dispensing the Government's £15 million annual grant — which together with the £7 million for the institute comes to two-thirds of the British budget for only a quarter of the population. The commission is administered by a board and the institute by an executive director.

Secondly, against stiff opposition but with Hawke's help,

Brown got through parliament a tax concession of 100 per cent on donations by commercial sponsors to individual sports. Thirdly, in a "protection of the Olympic insignia" Bill passed this week, the Government has given exclusive domestic rights to the Australian Olympic Federation for use of the Olympic rings: a legal protection for their contract with ISL in the global marketing scheme.

Hawke, like Brown, recognizes the implicit value of sport to the nation's moral. It is no use the British complaining about muted Sports Ministers when they receive no power from above.

## Music to ears of councillors

Such was the impact worldwide, and especially in South-East Asia, of the £2.5 million campaign by Sallyanne Atkinson, Brisbane's effervescent mayoress, to bring the Olympic Games to Queensland, that Sydney is now expected to vie with Brisbane in bidding for 1996.

"Money could not have bought the exposure we had", Sallyanne says, immune to any criticism that Brisbane gained only 10 votes, two more than Birmingham. Her words will no doubt be soothing music for the ears of councillors in Birmingham, or in Manchester where they are busy considering their next bid. She will wait, diplomatically, until next year's mayoral election before announcing another attempt, though she is in fact at present the only candidate.

Sydney has already built a huge new indoor sports hall and is starting work on an Olympic pool. Though Sydney is the more international city, this may well count against it with the Australian Olympic Federation, who unofficially regard Brisbane as being more compact and way ahead in the stakes in any domestic race.

One black mark against the Australians seems to be a lingering chauvinism when it comes to recognizing women's contribution (leaving aside Mrs Atherton's irresistible personality). "She's the best," she won gold and bronze swimming medals in 1980 and is a member of the IOC Athletes' Commission, is encountering such a lack of enthusiasm for her willingness to put something back into Australian sport that she is considering leaving Sydney, at the veteran age of 24, to go to Europe to learn French.

Nobody, I gather, wishes to take advantage of her position with the IOC or as a former gold medalist, and she is kicking her heels. It is, she feels, an illustration of the Australian antipathy towards women, towards women who do well, and towards women who go overseas to do well. She spent six years in the United States, and was controversially excluded from the Los Angeles team even when swimming close to world record schedule.

## SWIMMING

## Sponsor may provide a solution for Hardcastle

**By Roy Moore**

Minet Holdings, who are sponsoring the Minet Awards for Olympic Excellence scheme, to the extent of £1.5 million, will come to the aid of double Olympic medalist Sarah Hardcastle who has hinted at retirement because she is ineligible for DHSS unemployment benefit while engaged in full-time training.

The company have asked for a report on Miss Hardcastle's financial needs to prepare for next year's Olympic Games in Seoul in the hope of keeping her in the country. Hardcastle is to discuss the development with his daughter.

The Central Council of Physical Recreation have become quite concerned at the situation Miss Hardcastle and a number of young British international sports people find themselves in. They have asked all 102 national affiliated bodies to indicate how many other competitors are similarly affected.

Peter Lawson, secretary of the C.C.P.R. of which the Duke of Edinburgh is President, said yesterday: "It is a disgrace that sports people should be discriminated against in this

## Boyd can in

Kevin Boyd, who so narrowly missed a medal when finishing fourth in the 400 metres freestyle at the world championships last summer, has the chance to boost his training fund in the Hewlett-Packard international open meet starting in Ipswich today (Roy Moor

The amateur swimming association for the first time have made money awards available for swimmers who break records and Boyd's recent form suggests he is in good shape for a record or two.

way. We wish to test the scale of it happening nationally and then take appropriate action. They might include, he said, "approaching the government to make the necessary changes in law to stop this discrimination against sport. As I see it, there are some stingy, bureaucratic hands on an extremely sensitive matter and something must be done about it."

Mr Lawson added that he has been appalled to learn that a number of international competitors had returned with medals from major championships to find they have had DHSS benefit stopped for the period they were away. "What a welcome home for winners."

A number of competitors had this experience following the last Olympic Games in Los Angeles and Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport at the time, raised the matter with the appropriate government department but to no avail.

The Amateur Swimming Association will be reporting to the CCPR that they have so far received notification from 10 of their swimmers who are suffering financial hardships because of losing out on DFSS benefits.

## Boyd can increase fund

Kevin Boyd, who so narrowly missed a medal when finishing fourth in the 400 metres free style at the world championships last summer, has the chance to boost his training fund in the Hewlett-Packard international open meet starting in Ipswich today (Roy Moor writes).

The amateur swimming association for the first time have made money awards available for swimmers who break records and Boyd's recent form suggests he is in good shape for a record or two.









## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear  
and Christopher Davalle

## Prisoner's words of courage

● "It brought out the best and worst in men... it gave us an insight into life that few men get," says a survivor of a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp. A War Story (Channel 4, 10.55pm) is distinguished by its personal perspective. Anne Wheeler never heard her father talk of the war while she was growing up and read the diary he kept secretly during captivity (for which he could have been shot) only after his death. Her film is partly her journey of discovery, partly a testament to her father's courage, and deftly blends documentary footage, dramatic reconstruction, interviews and home movies.

● Matters of loyalty inform two other programmes today. 40 Minutes (BBC2, 9.30pm) considers the consolations offered by membership of a bike gang like the Sons of

## CHOICE

Silence: power of intimidation, patriotism, camaraderie, the freedom of the road. For nine days a year a quiet town in South Dakota is invaded by 50,000 bikers, who consider themselves the inheritors of the legacy of the Old West. Despite much talk of freedom, most emerge as rigid, narrow-minded bigots.

● Cal (Channel 4, 9pm) has a clever central idea. A young man indirectly responsible for another's death is drawn to the widow. This being set in Northern Ireland, what emerges is a story of muddy loyalties. The bleakly alien look of things is rather contrasted by Mark Knopfler's familiar score, but the film is good on the subject of war fatigue and

the performances of Helen Mirren, John Lynch and Ray McAnally help hold it together.

Chris Pettit

● Peter Davalle writes: This week's much-reported court action involving an unborn baby heightens the topicality of Tony Butler's play *Mary and the Birthdays* (Radio 4, 3pm), which, although it examines abortion through a psychological and not a legalistic lens, is similarly rooted in the claim made by some women that they have the right to control their own bodies. The play is irritatingly marred by the actors' over-use of hesitancy to suggest tension. Too many radio plays suffer from this disease these days. Musical highlight on Radio 3 is Mozart's *Opera Die Entführung aus dem Serail*.



Praying for peace: Troubles mount for Richard Briers at his new parish. All In Good Faith (ITV, 8.30pm)

## BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM, 6.55 Weather.  
7.00 Breakfast Time. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30. Regional news and traffic reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15. Weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
- 8.40 Junior Watchdog. Consumer advice for children 8.55 Regional news and weather.
- 9.00 News and weather 9.05 Day to Day. With Robert Kilroy-Silk. 9.45 Advice Shop. News for people planning retirement.
- 10.00 News and weather 10.05 Neighbours (r) 10.25 Children's BBC. Programme news. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 The Weekender. (r)
- 10.55 Five to Eleven. Hugh Dickson with a thought for the day 11.00 News and weather 11.05 Food and Drink. (r) 11.30 Open Air. Includes news and weather at 12.00.
- 12.20 The Tom O'Connor Roadshow. Variety show from Aviemore. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
- 1.00 One O'Clock News with Mary Lewis. Weather. 1.25 Newsnight. Wendy prepares herself for her date with Denny. 1.50 The Pump. (r)
- 2.05 Film: Viva Las Vegas (1964) starring Elvis Presley and Ann-Margaret. Musical about a singer who dreams of making a fortune to finance his hopes of driving in the Las Vegas Grand Prix. Directed by George Sidney. 3.25 The Bugle Bunnies Mystery Special. (r)
- 3.50 Fingerprint. (r) 4.05 The Adventures of Submarine and Rocky. (r) 4.10 SuperTed. (r) 4.20 Jackanory. David Suchet with part four of Enil and the Detectives, by Enil and the Detectives, by Enil and the Detectives. 4.35 The Thundercats.
- 4.55 John Craven's Newsround. 6.05 Sport. Includes an important announcement for

## BBC2

- those viewers who want to help the people of Mozambique; and two, generally wheelchair-bound, new members of the cast of Grange Hill who make their first appearances in tomorrow's episode. (Ceefax)
- 6.55 Celebrity First Class. A team representing Grange Hill challenge the winners of the video quiz.
- 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Sue Lawley and Philip Highton. Weather.
- 6.35 London Plus. 7.00 Top of the Pops. 7.30 EastEnders. Carmel gives Mary and Dot some good advice. (Ceefax)
- 8.00 Tomorrow's World includes an aid for deer farmers, developed by a Bodmin farmer; the latest in home insulation; the truck of the future; and news of a new strain of wheat that can grow on salty land.
- 8.30 A Question of Sport. Emyr Hughes and Bill Beaumont are joined by Virginia Lang, Anne Hobbs, Kries Albusi, and Trevor Francis. (Ceefax)
- 9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Mary Lewis and Philip Highton. Regional news and weather.
- 9.30 CrimeWatch UK presented by Nick Ross and Sue Cook. Burglary is tonight's topic, and viewers are asked to help investigations into a range of recent break-ins, and there is advice on how to make your home safer from thieves.
- 10.10 Question Time. Sir Robin Day's guests are Alastair Graham, Bernie Grant, Angela Rumbold, and Anne Soler. Film 87 includes reviews of *Children of a Lesser God*, and *Gothic*.
- 11.40 CrimeWatch Update. 11.50 By-Election Special. The result and analysis of the Greenwich by-election. 2.30

## BBC2

- 6.55 Open University: Levels of Meaning. Ends at 7.20.
- 9.00 Ceefax.
- 9.35 Daytime on Two: basic television conversation skills. 9.55 Sex education for eight- to 10-year-olds. 10.15 Science - patterns. 10.35 History: Stalin and the modernisation of Russia. 11.00 Thinkabout. 11.15 Tutorial Topics - lost on the moors, and Asian girl. 11.40 Teenagers talk about the pleasures and nightmares of leaving home.
- 12.00 Ceefax. 12.12 The change in Motherwell's industrial scene over the past century. 12.25 Ceefax. 12.45 Science: food and population. 1.05 Beginners' French course. 1.30 A profile of master mariner, Robert Thomas. 2.00 News and weather. 2.05 Roads and bridges. 2.15 Musical clocks.
- 2.35 In the Making. The process of making a ball as perfected by the craftsman of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry. (r)
- 3.00 News and weather.
- 3.05 Antiques Roadshow from Carlisle. (r) (Ceefax)
- 3.50 News, regional news, and weather.
- 4.00 Pamela Armstrong. 4.35 A Taste of Ulster. Derek Davis visits the Fermanagh Lakeland and samples unusual trout. First shown on BBC Northern Ireland.
- 5.05 My Music. (r)
- 5.30 Film 87 includes reviews of *Children of a Lesser God*, and *Gothic*.
- 6.00 Mission Impossible. The team is charged with recovering microfilm plans for manipulating foreign gold reserves. (r)
- 6.50 International Pro-Celebrity Golf. Tony Jacklin and Gary Player are joined over nine selected holes of the Alisa course, Tumberry, by Bobby Charlton and Ted Dettmer. Call My Bluff. Word knowledge game introduced by Robert Robinson.
- 8.10 Chronicle: Life and Death in Ancient Egypt. A follow-up to the programme shown six years ago, in which Dr Rosalie David led a team that unwrapped and examined a mummy, found in Egypt and Manchester. (r)
- 8.00 The Mistress. The final programme of the Carle Lane comedy series.
- 9.30 40 Minutes: Bad Blood. A documentary following a group of bikers known as the Sons of Silence. (see Choice)
- 10.10 Phil Silvers' Sergeant Bilko hits a winning gambling streak when he wants to lose. (r)
- 10.35 Newsnight 11.30 Weather. Ludwig van Beethoven. Daniel Barenboim plays the Piano Sonata No 18, Op 51 No 1.
- 11.50 Open University: Weekend Outlook 11.55 Nuclear Weapons - Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Ends at 12.25.

## ITV LONDON

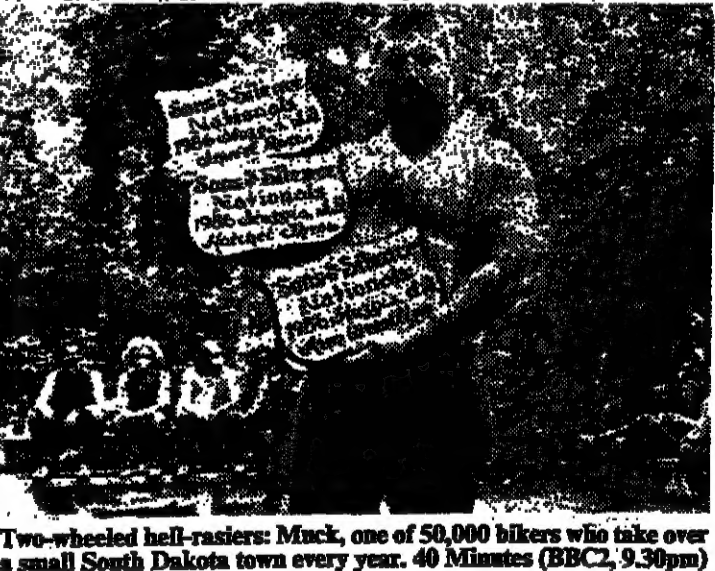
- 6.15 TV-am introduced by Mike Morris. Weather at 6.25 and 6.55. News at 6.30; sport at 6.40; and exercises at 6.55.
- 7.00 Good Morning Britain. Presented by Jayne Irving and Richard Keys. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; pop music at 7.55; and postbag at 8.35. At 9.05, Wacday presented by Timmy Mallett.
- 9.35 Thames news headlines. 9.35 Schools how paper is made and some of its uses. 9.45 Grace Hathorn with the story of *Ararat's Secret*. 10.11 A film to stimulate creative work. 10.25 Culture clashes for Asians living in Britain. 11.03 Making faces with Ralph Steadman. 11.20 How aircraft can be controlled. 11.37 How We Used to Live: motor hill climbing.
- 12.00 Creepy Crawflies. (r) 12.10 Puddle Lane. Puppet series, with Neil Innes. 12.30 The Sullivan. Drama serial about an Australian family during the 1940s.
- 1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin. 1.30 Thames news. 1.50 Falcon Crest. Drama serial starring Jane Wyman as the matriarch of a California wine business. 2.25 Home Cookery Club. Pancake Surprise.
- 2.30 Bylines. Sarah Kennedy chairs a studio discussion on abortion. Among those taking part are Wendy Savage, Diane Munday, and John Heward. 3.00 Crooks on the Loose. A what to wear series presented by Marie Helvin and Muriel Gray. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 Sons and daughters.
- 4.00 The Roger Dalt. 4.10 Ratfolk. (r) 4.20 The Wind in the Willows. Fire at Toot Hall. 4.45 The Blunders. Cartoon series about an accident-prone family, narrated by Frankie Howerd. (r) 4.50 The Book Tower. The last programme of the series. (Oracle)
- 5.15 Connections. Quiz game for sixth formers, presented by Susan Robble.
- 5.45 News with Alastair Stewart. 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 Help! Benefit of the Month: Sickie Cell.
- 6.35 Ceefax. 7.00 Emmet Farm. Matt and Dolly go to the army camp to collect Graham.
- 7.30 Never the Twins. Comedy series starring Donald Sinden and Windsor Davies as rival antique dealers. Tonight, they look forward to a bachelor life when their respective children come to work for Canada. (r) (Oracle)
- 8.00 This Week: Reagan's Heroes. On the day of the publication of the Tower Commission report, an investigation into the White House's private secret service.
- 8.30 All in Good Faith. The first of a new comedy series starring Richard Briers as a country vicar who changes his parish for an inner city church. Tonight, a homeless couple dump themselves on his doorstep, asking for shelter for the night. (Oracle)
- 9.00 L.A. Law. Drama series set in the offices of a Los Angeles law firm. Starring Harry Hamlin.
- 10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Stewart and Carol Barnes. Weather followed by Thames news headlines.
- 10.30 Fashion '87. The final of the biggest student fashion competition to be held in Britain. Sixty top fashion students display their creations - for both men and women.
- 11.00 Snooker. The first semifinal of the Duxbury British Open. Introduced by Dickie Davies.
- 12.10 The Greenwich By-Election. The result and analysis of the figures, presented by Alastair Stewart. Followed by Night Thoughts at approximately 12.45.

## CHANNEL 4

- 1.45 Their Lordships' House. A repeat of last night's programme of highlights of the day's proceedings in the House of Lords. Presented by Jackie Ashley.
- 2.00 Snooker. The first semifinal of the Duxbury British Open, introduced by Dickie Davies from the Assembly Rooms, Derby. On the commentators' panel are John Pulman, Dennis Taylor, Rex Williams, Ray Edmonds, and Mark Wildman.
- 4.30 Countdown. Another round of the fast moving words and numbers game, introduced by Richard Whitley, assisted in the dictionary corner by Giles Brandstetter.
- 5.00 Film: The Whole Truth\* (1958) starring Stewart Granger, Donna Reed, and George Sanders. Thriller in which a film producer is framed for the murder of his actress mistress. Directed by John Guillermin.
- 6.00 Union World. A film report from Glasgow on the 'Work-In' by 400 workers from five unions at the Caterpillar Corporation plant. With Trevor Hyatt and Mike Walsh.
- 7.00 Channel 4 News with Peter Sissons and Nicholas Owen. Includes a report from the Church of England Synod which today decided whether or not to allow the ordination of women priests.
- 7.50 Comment followed by Weather.
- 8.00 Treasure Hunt. Alan Reid, deputy headmaster of a special school, and Carole Freeman, a psychiatric nurse, both from Nottinghamshire, send a breathless Annika Rice whirling and speaking over the Cornish countryside in search of hidden treasure. In the studio, Kenneth Kendall keeps a sense of proportion. (Oracle)
- 9.00 Film on Four: Cal (1984) starring Helen Mirren and John Lynch. Romantic drama, set against the troubles in Northern Ireland, about a young man who falls for the widow of the RUC policeman he helped to murder after reluctantly agreeing to be the getaway driver in an IRA ambush. Directed by Pat O'Connor. (see Choice)
- 10.55 A War Story. A Canadian-made drama documentary, narrated by Donald Sutherland, in tribute to a Canadian doctor, Ben Wheeler, who was interned in Japanese prisoner camps of war camps from 1942 to 1945 during which time his skills and personality helped to save the lives of hundreds of his fellow prisoners. The film is made by the doctor's daughter, Anne. (see Choice)
- 12.20 Their Lordships' House. Highlights of the day's proceedings in the House of Lords. Ends at 12.30.

## VARIATIONS

- BBC1** WALES 5.55pm-6.00 Wales To-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- BBC2** WALES 11.00pm-11.15 11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- ANGLIA** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00-6.25 About Anglia 7.00-7.30 Bygone Special 11.30-11.40 Folio 12.40 Parvian Connection, Cusdown.
- BORDER** As London except: 1.30pm-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- CENTRAL** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- CHANNEL 4** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- GRANIPAN** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- GRANADA** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- HTV WEST** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- HTV WALES** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- SCOTTISH** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- TSW** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- TVS** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- TYNE TEES** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- ULSTER** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.
- YORKSHIRE** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 1.30-1.40 News 1.50-2.30 Ho-11.50-1.55 News and Weather 11.55 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) SCOTLAND 10.50pm-11.00 Doonham 6.35pm-7.00 Regional News 7.00-7.30 News and Weather 7.30-8.00 Today's Sport 8.40-9.00 In-100 Ullar. 8.55-9.00 Snooker - Taylor Made 8.55-9.00 Scottish. 11.20-1.25 News and weather 11.45 By-Election Special (joining BBC1) ENGLAND 6.35pm-7.00 Regional news magazines.



Two-wheeled hell-rasers: Mack, one of 50,000 bikers who take over a small South Dakota town every year. 40 Minutes (BBC2, 9.30pm)

## Radio 1

- On medium wave. Stereo on VHF (see below). News on the hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm from 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.
- 6.30-7.00 Mike Smith's Breakfast Show 8.30 Simon Bates 12.30pm Newsbeat 12.45 Gary Davies from Canterbury 2.00-2.30 Wright 3.30 Newsbeat 5.45 Bruno Brookes 7.30 Janice Long 9.00 Balan at the Beeb 10.00-12.00 Andy Kerridge. VHF Stereo radios 1 & 2: 4.00am As Radio 2 10.00pm As Radio 1 12.00-4.00am As Radio 2.

## Radio 2

- On medium wave. Stereo on VHF (see Radio 1). News on the hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm from 10.00 and 12.00 midnight. 6.30-7.30 Sports Desk 7.30-8.30 Sports Desk 8.30-9.30 Sports Desk 9.30-10.30 Sports Desk 10.30-11.30 Sports Desk 11.30-12.30 Sports Desk 12.30-1.30 Sports Desk 1.30-2.30 Sports Desk 2.30-3.30 Sports Desk 3.30-4.30 Sports Desk 4.30-5.30 Sports Desk 5.30-6.30 Sports Desk 6.30-7.30 Sports Desk 7.30-8.30 Sports Desk 8.30-9.30 Sports Desk 9.30-10.30 Sports Desk 10.30-11.30 Sports Desk 11.30-12.30 Sports Desk 12.30-1.30 Sports Desk 1.30-2.30 Sports Desk 2.30-3.30 Sports Desk 3.30-4.30 Sports Desk 4.30-5.30 Sports Desk 5.30-6.30 Sports Desk 6.30-7.30 Sports Desk 7.30-8.30 Sports Desk 8.30-9.30 Sports Desk 9.30-10.30 Sports Desk 10.30-11.30 Sports Desk 11.30-12.30 Sports Desk 12.30-1.30 Sports Desk 1.30-2.30 Sports Desk 2.30-3.30 Sports Desk 3.30-4.30 Sports Desk 4.30-5.30 Sports Desk 5.30-6.30 Sports Desk 6.30-7.30 Sports Desk 7.30-8.30 Sports Desk 8.30-9.30 Sports Desk 9.30-10.30 Sports Desk 10.30-11.30 Sports Desk 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